

Acton. e. 24. 4.

THE Key of Historie:

O R,
A most Methodicall A-
bridgement of the fourc
chiefe Monarchies, *Baby-
lon, Persia, Greece,*
and *Rome.*

Being a generall and compendious
Chronicle from the Flood.

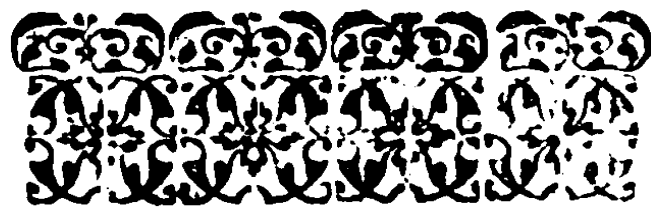
Digested into three Bookes:
Whereunto is added a marginall
Chronologic of every Roman Emperours
Raigne, and of all the most memora-
ble persons and accidents.

Together with bricfe Illustrations
upon the more obscure Names,
Places and Offices.

The third Edition.

*Written by that excellent and most lear-
ned man, JOHN SLEIDAN.*

LONDON,
Printed for *William Sheaves*, at his
Shop in *Britains-Burſſe*, and neare
Yerke-houſe. 1635.



The Translator to the
indifferent Reader.

THE praise of
History in ge-
nerall, or this
Generall Hi-
story, being
but translations; especially
both speaking their owne
worth, may bee my Apo-
gie for both; either to ex-
cuse me from the usuall en-
comions in the Preface to
most Histories, or dismis-
mee with *Salusts* speech,
concerning *Carthage*. T

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better to speake nothing,
then not to speake home.
For the first thereof, *Ci-
ceroes* five most significant,
and verally volumnes wor-
thy *Epithetes*, shall suffice:
History is *Times evidence*,
Antiquities Herald, *Truths*
Light, *Memories life*, and
Lifes Mistresse: And for the
other, (this Chronicall Hi-
story following) besides
the Authors owne admired
and approved knowledge
in History, the large Com-
mentaries, and explication
of the originall Authors,
set forth by the accurate
investigation of two re-
verend Divines, and a fa-
mous Poet, warrant it. His
maine drift, as thou mayest
easily perceiue, was to bee
suc-

to the Reader.

succinct and close, but with-
all perspicuous; by which
he hath made himselfe the
Prince of *Epitomis*: and
by his transcendent el-
euation of the foure chiefe
Monarchies, chiefe Mo-
narch of all Historians in
this kind. For hee hath at-
tained to such a height of
perfection, that as *Polybius*
would have it, a man may
at the first view, behold the
whole body of History, and
every member so pour-
traied to life, that scarce
any man of eminencie, or
act of excellencie; either
in Church or Common-
wealth, is omitted: being
withall so exactly and me-
thodically coucht toge-
ther, that thy eye may run

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in a line, from the beginning to the end. Hee hath made it a common *Key* to every doore, and a little *Perspecill* to carry thy sight all the world over: the worke it selfe, being the very *marrow* and *quintessence* (pardon the metaphors) of all historie. The consideration hereof invited me (one most unfit) to adventure the transplantation of this precious exoticte roote, into our owne soile. Wherein my care to the Authors meaning was religious, which (as I supposed) would bee the chiefeest thing aimed at; especially in an old mans last worke (for hee ended this booke and his life both
in

to the Reader.

in one yeare) where wee must not looke for a Panegyricall stile, or loftie words (which I might have perform'd, and perhaps with more ease) but, as it is a plaine, facile, and methodicall narration best suiting with the tender capacity of younger *Incipiens*, for whom the Author intending it; well knowing that oftentimes young wits dote more upon frothy words, then solid matter. Plainnesse is my ambition, else needed not these little marginall illustrations onely to satisfie a meere English Reader; in some places (if thou considerest not my reasons) I may seeme to swerve

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from the Authors meaning.

As in the word *Cesar*, which the Author uses for Emperour, almost throughout the Booke. But after *Nero* I call them all Emperours (only for more plainness) because the line of the *Cesars* was extinct in him.

France I call *Gallia*, till about *Honorius* his time, when (after the French *Germanes* had seated themselves there) it fell into their name. I have taken the same course too, touching other Countries and Cities, till they changed their names: except such as still (with very little alteration of the ancient idiom) retained their names,

to the Reader.

as *Vesontio*, now *Besançon*. *Suessions*, now *Soissons*, &c. Some may thinke, that *Iulius Cesar* would have sounded better then *Caius Cesar*, (by which name the Author calls him in every place) because that compellation is more commonly knowne: but questionlesse, the Authors meaning therein, was to avoid all doubts; for wee reade of more of the *Cesars* besides him, that had the *nomen Iulius* as *Lucius Iulius Cesar*, and *Sextus Iulius Cesar*, but never any other called *Caius*, that ever I heard of.

For my well-meaning presumption, in adding the times of each more memorable accident, and of the
five-

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severall raignes of all the Emperours; I hope I shall find pardon, sith it may serve for a little Chronologie.

I hough I cannot bee so ambitious to desire a freedom from every open mouthed *Ardelio*, when the best deserving men could never yet obtaine it; yet I both wish and intreat, that every indifferent eye would make a charitable construction of (if I may so call them) my good endeavours, ballancing all viciall errours, with my young experience, and inconvenience of study, and to accept of the Diamond, though not set in it's deserved foile: the one may encourage

to the Reader.

encourage, the other cannot daunt me, for I have set up my resolution, in old *Mimnermus* his Distich.

*Obleſtes animum, plebs eſt
morosa legendo,
Ille bene de te dicet, & ille
male.*

Farewell.



TO THE MOST
Illustrious Prince, Ebe-
rard, Duke of Wittenberg,
and Leck, Count in Mum-
pelgart; Iohn Sleidan wi-
sheth all health, &c.



iterature being
the greatest or-
nament of your
dignity (Prince-
ly Eberard)
though it be but indifferent ;
yet that especially , which
comprehends in it the Acts
of all ages , suits best to your
Condition : And amongst
that professe the name of
Christ ;

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Christ; the Holy Scriptures challenge the highest place in this kinde, which both set forth the originall of man-kinde, shew us Gods will, and affoord us many examples, both of his mercy and wrath. Next to them wee ought to know, what is delivered to memory concerning other Nations. For scarce can that accident happen, whereof there is not some Patterne extant, and in former times practised. In which behalfe, those that governe a Common-wealth, have an exceeding great helpe and furtherance, if they neglect not this kinde of learning. Now that way is most commodious, which divides the whole course of
this

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this world into foure Monarchies. As concerning the first of them, we want bookes necessary, having, besides the Scripture, almost nothing credit-worthy, or whereupon wee may rely. That age questionlesse was altogether heroicall and most illustrious for surpassing and memorable exploits. But what part thereof came to our hands? Semiramis, Babylon, and Sardanapalus are memorialized, and almost nothing else. But for that dreadful, and never yet paralleld, terrible, and dire spectacle scene in any one man, which Nabuchadonozor relates of himselfe, as Daniel hath it; who ever toucht upon it? that a King of such puissance, should

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should bee brutified, cast out of his Kingdome, banished from his ancient habitation, thrust out of doores, excluded from all human society, have his nature metamorphosed, and feed with other brut beasts, and be quite degenerated into a beast. This is there related plainely; but with what astonishment thinke we, were they stricken that beheld this lamentable example of Gods Majestic and fury? Therefore I have briefly run over the Assyrian or Babylonian Monarchy, because it must be wholly bounded within the compasse of holy Scriptures; but the other three that follow, are very famous by many Authors workes; especially the

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the Greeke and Roman. Amongst which writers, those (of the Greekes) challenge the first ranke, Herodotus, Thucidides, Zenophon and Polybius: for those other that Cicero mentions, Pherecides, Hellanicus, Acusilas, Phyllistus, Agathocles, Theopompus, Ephorus, Calisthenes, Timæas, Clitarchus, Silenus, are lost: as also those Latines that wrote the ancient Roman History, whom the same Cicero nominates, viz. the Pontifices Annals, Fabius Pictor, Marcus Portius Cato, Lucius Piso, Cælius Antipater, Caius Vannius, Vennonius, Clodius, Asiso, Accius, Lucius Sisenna. And those indeed were

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were the Authors, out of whom, Titus Livius, who is better halfe dismembred, and before him, Salust, imperfect also, collected their workes. Cicero indeed used not this kind of writing, but was most studiously verst in it, as his Bookes witnesse, which are every where besprinkled and inameled with remembrances of all antiquity: but hee was a most diligent observer of the course of times, so as by him, one may attaine to the orderly knowledge both of persons, ages and the times of accidents. For otherwise all writings are obscure: and because he was wont to say, that the writings of Histories) especially of the Greek fashion) was

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was very much Oratoricall: therefore Pomponius Atticus counselled him to this kind of writing, complaining that Historie stood in need of the Latine tongue: and alleaging, that hee was able to effect that, which, even in this kind of writing also, would make Rome not inferiour to Greece. So hee writ a Commentary if his Consulship in Greeke, and begunne another in Latine, as he saith himselfe. For hee was very desirous to have that yeare wherein hee was Consull, celebrated by other mens pennes: insomuch that he professed, that if they forbear him, he would not forbear himselfe, but would write concerning himselfe.

Caius

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Caius Cæsar onely writes of his owne exploits, and borrowed nothing from any of those before him. Then also flourisht Diodorus of Sicilia, and a little after, Dionysius of Halicarnassus: then Plutarch, Suetonius, Cornelius Tacitus, Appianus, Herodianus, Trogus Pompeius, Ælianus, Quintus Curtius: but many of those are either wholly, or the greater part of them lost. After those, many more followed, who (each one continuing the Historie of his time, or of his Country) held on, even till within our memory. And we must be seene in all those, or at least a good part of them, to furnish our selves with that abilitie which

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which is required. Some also we must reade for the matter it selfe; others, for the matter, together with the stile and forme of speech. In which ranke Caius Cæsar alone, justly challenges precedencie among the Latine: for none are more pure, none more elegant than his: who for a delectable stile, farre excelled not onely those that came not long after him, but also all of his time. Besides those before mentioned, wee must likewise turne over such Ecclesiasticall Authors, as treat of the conversion of Religion, the afflictions of the godly, or the Lawes and Decrees of Councils and Bishops. And because the holy Scriptures foreshew the Papall Kingdome,

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dome. Wee must search out the beginning, together with the progresse and increase thereof, thereby to enable our selves, to compare it with those marks and signes which the Scripture hath chalkt out. But because this large argument which wee have propounded, is various, manifold, and combersome, and this field so exceeding spacious not to bee gone over in any short time: some nearer way must be taken, by a methodicall course, for the helpe of younger Students: as for those of deeper experience, they may well enough by themselves, as they say swim over the whole streame of Writers. And for this end have I undertaken this task that

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that the Novitrie may have a tract and path-way leading to their further learning, by which, in the meane time, they may trace, as by a line, till they bee growne riper schollers, and come to that profciencie, as to bee able to cast away, and despise those rudiments. For I have not writ this, that they should be content with, or confine themselves to these bounds, but to give them a taste of their future reading: when being invited by variety of matter, they may bee more spurred on, hereafter to per-lustrate the Authors and Bookes themselves, from whence these are culled. But this kind of studie properly appertaining to these, that
C are

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are appointed to the government of a people, as I said before, I suppose (most Noble Duke) I shall not misapply, to your age and condition, in offering up those my small watch workes to your Highnesse: so that by you, and through your hands, as I may so say, the residue of younger Students, may receive some fruit thereof, if any may redound from thence. And albeit, those most worthy men, your Tutors, Iohn Sigismund, and Sebastian Cox, use their best diligence about your instruction and erudition: yet as in the culture of a little Garden plot, which we desire to have exquisite, and arraigned with all kind of flowers, wee scorne

not

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not any little plants & herbs brought us from another ground; so likewise I hope this small Present of mine, sent to the manuring of the seed-plot of your Learning, will not be unacceptable, being but onely offered up for a time, til you your self, having gotten strength, as I said before, be able to walke abroad, and course up and down these open fields and flowrie meads. For which course, you have that most renowned Prince, your Fathers vertue, for a repledneut Patterne: who by his elegant learning, added no small ornament and lustre to his Noble birth; and that which is all in all, he made right use of this his faculty: to wit, that the

C 2

name

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name of God should bee celebrated, Churches and Schools well ordered, godly teachers provided for, and a competence allowed for maintenance of Schollers. For this duty God chiefly requires at the hands of you Princes; and as he severely punisheth the neglect thereof, so also hee remunerates those with most bountifull rewards, that shew themselves faithfull Stewards herein. Those examples of your illustrious Fathers Piety, Constancie, and Fortitude, might bee mentioned by name: but you will reade them in good time hereafter, emblazoned at large, and shall know the proper ornaments of Nobility. For hee that is benigne to
good

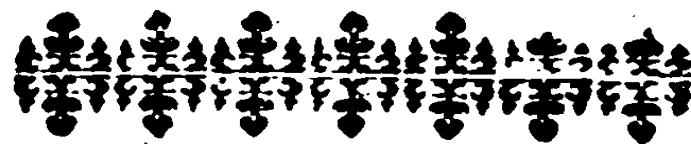
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good wits, how can it be, that hee should not at one time or other, bee repayed by them, with the deserved fruits of gratitude, and be celebrated to Posterity: Therefore understanding, both the dignity of his places, and the charge laid upon him by God; hee made it his chiefe care to have your minde trained up to godlinesse and learning, even from your young and tender yeares. And that which is the feeling pulse of a Fathers love, nothing ever joyed him more, then to see his expectation bettered by your industrie. And I doubt not of your owne voluntary propension that way (as much as your age can beare) and your Tu-
C 3 tors

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tors their diligent vigilance. Wherefore Illustrious Prince, proceed auspiciously, and as you are borne to the government of a Commonwealth, so furnish your selfe with such ammunition, as is both perpetuall, and will afford infallible aide: and not onely extenuate the labour, which you must sometimes undergoe in governing an ancient Province, but also make it easie and pleasant.

From Strasburg. Anno
Dom. 1556.



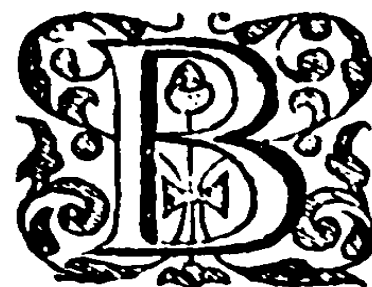
IOHN SLEIDAN

of the foure chiefe
Monarchies.

OR,

The Key of History.

The first Booke.



Before I treat of the foure chiefe & principall Monarchies of the world, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome: I must speake a word or two of the great difference, about the computation of yeares, from

C 4

the



the beginning of the world; for the Hebrewes, *Ensebins*, *S. Austin*, *Alphonfus*, and *Mirandula* doe exceedingly vary amongst themselves. But because almost all the learned men of our times, doe in this point follow the account of the Hebrewes: I also (seeing the case so stands) will tread in their steppes. And first of all, that I may come to my purpose, I meane the first *Monarchie* (passing by those occurrences which hapned in the ^a first age of all, as also the narration of the *Flood*, sithence all those are contained in holy Scriptures, and cannot bee better exprest) Ile take start at that time, when the race of mankind being reduced to a very small number, begunne (after that the ^{*} massie multitude of waters was againe dispersed, and the earth made dry) to increase anew. The time

^a Gen. 12
3. 4. 5. &c.

^{*} Moles.

time of the *Flood* is referred to the yeare of the world, 1656. and ^b *Mathusalah* the seventh from *Adam*, died at that very time, being 969. yeares of age. ^c *Noah Mathusalah* his ^{*} Grandchild by his sonne *Lamech*, (being then 600. yeares of age, and by Gods especiall favour, preserved together with his family;) now when the number of men begun to multiply by little and little, was the first that caused his children and posterity, by remooving into severall Countries, to inhabite the earth, and build themselves Cities: and afterwards (about the hundredth yeare after the Flood) allotted to each of them his proper Province.

At which time *Nimrod*, *Noahs* Grand-childs sonne, together with his retinue, inhabited the land of the *Chaldees*, but at length the multitude

^b Gen. 5.

^c Gen. 7.
^{*} Nepht.

d Gen. 11.
It is credible, that hereupon the Poets tooke occasion to make that fiction of the Giants, who heaping mountain upon mountain, went about to overthrow the gods. Michael Gly writes, that there were forty years spent about building of this Tower.

tude of men still multiplying) many were necessarily enforced to remoove and seeke out new seates and Colonies. They before their departure, desirous to leave their perpetuall memoriall behind them, did thereupon (^d *Nimrod* being their Chieftaine) beginne to build a Citie, and within that, a Tower of transcendent height: And forgetting Gods wrath, which had so lately swallowed up the whole Globe of the earth, and whereof *Noah* without all doubt, had very much, very often, and diligently preached to them: intended to extend the fame of their owne names, by vaine-glorious and ambitious workes. But God herewith offended, made frustrate these their enterprises, sending amongst them a confusion of tongues: whereas before that time, there was but one and the

the same kind of language all the world over. Thus being constrained to surcease their begunne worke, they departed into severall parts of the world. From this confusion of tongues, the Citie called *Babell*, tooke the name: and from that time, I meane from the 131. yeare after the Flood, or thereabouts, the kingdome of the *Chaldees & Babylonians* tooke the beginning. The first K. thereof was *Nimrod*, before spoken of, who as it is written, ruled 56 yeares. The Scripture stiles him the mighty Hunter, and attributes to him strength and puissance. Others call him *Saturn*; and report, that in the 45. yeare of his raigne, he sent away certaine Princes of Colonies, hither and thither, as *Assur*, *Madai*, *Magog*, and *Mosech*. These erected Kingdomes after their owne names, as *Assyria*, *Media*, ^f *Magog*, and *Moseo*, the two

e Gen. 10.
1 Chro. 1.
Mich. 5.
The land of *Babylon*. is called the land of *Nimrod*.

f *Suidas* writes that the *Persians* were so called, but *Athenstion* thinks them to be the *Turkes*.

g. *Assur*.
Gen. 10.
Belus.

Ninus the
first Mo-
narch, a-
bout 1905.
of the
world.

h Gen. 11.

i Gen. 17.

two first whereof doe wholly belong to *Asia*, and the third and last to *Asia*, and *Europe*. The Scripture makes mention of this g. *Assur*, and that *Niniveh* was by him builded. *Impiter Belus* succeeded his Father *Nimrod*, who (as Historie speakes) possessed all the countrey from the Sunne-setting to *Sarmatia* in *Europe*, and afterwards made warre against *Sabbarim* King of *Saga*, whom not hee, by reason he was prevented by death, but his sonne *Ninus* subdued: who extending his dominions farre and wide, was the first that ever tooke upon him a Monarchie. *Noah* died 350. yeares after the Flood, and about the 18. yeares after his death, h. *Abraham* the tenth from *Noah* (so commanded by God) left his Countrey, being then 75. yeares of age and in i. 24. yeares after that, God made a Covenant with

with him, by ordaining the circumcision. In the k. 100 yeare of his age, his sonne *Isaac* was borne unto him: hee lived after that 75 yeares, for the terme of mans life was now much shortened. The manner of his Grand-childe i. *Jacobs* life, and upon what occasion hee went downe into *Aegypt*, and there dyed: how afterwards his posterity remained in *Aegypt* for some ages, oppressed with most grievous bondage: and by Gods favour brought out and set at liberty by his servant *Moses*, the holy m. Scriptures declare. This departing of the children of *Israel* out of *Aegypt*, is referred to the yeare of the world, 2454, that is, 430 yeares after the promise made to *Abraham*, as n. *S. Paul* hath it. After *Moses*, the children of *Israel* were governed by Iudges, till the dayes of *Saul*, whom *David* (ano-

k Gen. 21.

G. n. 27.

m From the
30 chap. of
Gen. to the
14 of Exod

n Gal. 3.

Semiramis.

Zameis.

Arius.

Aratius.

Balens.

(another King of the same people) succeeded. Now let us returne to the Empire of *Babylon*; *Ninus* being dead, his wife *Semiramis* succeeded him in his Empire: who in riches, victories, and triumphs, was inferior to no mortall Prince. She enlarged the towne of *Babylon*, and made it a City of sufficient greatnesse, adorning it with divers faire buildings, and environing it with a wall. Shee subdued *Arthipia*, and made warre also in *India*. Her Sonnes *Zameis* the fifth King, performed nothing worthy of memorie; but *Arius*, who next succeeded him, conjoynd the *Bactrians* and *Caspians* to his Empire. It is written, that *Aratius* his successor was renowned for his wit and prowesse, but what he atchieved, is not committed to writing. The next to him *Balens*, subdued many Nations, extending his domi-

Armatrites.

Belochus.

Altadas.

dominions even unto *Indea*, and was therefore surnamed *Xerxes*, that is, a Conquerour, and Triumpher, or Warriour. *Armatrites* the ninth, was altogether given over to pleasure and idlenesse. There is nothing written of *Belochus* the tenth, but that hee applied himselfe to the study of sooth-saying and divining. *Balens* the eleventh, paralleld *Semiramis*, in renowne for his prowes, and Military industry, and hath the same to have beene highly extolled in sundry learned mens workes. *Altadas* the twelfth, of him it is recorded, that he followed his ease and tranquility of life, accounting it a point of folly, to be wearied with multiplicitie of labours, and fettered with variety of cares about enlarging the bounds of his kingdome, because it tended not to the weale and commoditie of

*Mamitus.**Mancaleus.**Sphaerus.**Mamelus.
Sparcius.**Ascatades.*

of any men, but rather to their indammagement and servitude. His successour *Mamitus* the thirteenth, stirred up his subjects on fresh againe, to diligence and indultry in Military affaires, and his paissance gave cause of suspicion to the *Syrians* and *Aegyptians*. For *Mancaleus* the fourteenth his actions affoord not argument worth the discourse. *Sphaerus* the fifteenth is commended for his great virtue and wisdom. There is no mention in writing of any memorable act performed by *Mamelus* the sixteenth. In *Sparcius* the seventeenth his raigne, histories report, that wondrous accidents hapned every where. *Ascatades* the eighteenth brought all *Syria* under his subjection. And thus farre the supposed *Berosus*, of whose writings almost all men make a doubt, and thinke them counterfeit: but because

because we have no other records extant, they follow this order. Others reckon 20 Kings more, together with *Sardanapalus*, making him the eight and thirtieth King of the *Assyrians*. This King, as without all compare the most effeminate of them, continually sitting amongst harlots, spinning and carding with them, and so totally plunged in voluptuousness, that he would scarce ever shew himselfe in publike. For this cause, two of his Rulers, *Belochus* of *Babylon*, and *Arbaces* of the *Medes*, alienating their affection from him, after they had emblazon'd his filthinesse and lasciviousnesse up and downe amongst the vulgar, made warre against him. Hee with his womanish troopes, having scarce joyn'd battell (such was his bad success) fled to his palace, and there causing a great fire to be made

See their names at the end of the Booke.

Sardanapalus.

The Monarchy divided.

After it had stood 1300 yeares

Belochus.
2 King. 15.
1 Chron. 5.

Phul. Assur.
2 King. 15.
2 Chro. 28.

made, threw himselfe and all his goods into it. In this deed onely, as a certaine writer saith, shewing himselfe a man. Afterwards these two Rulers divided the Monarchy betwixt them, *Belochus* was made King of *Babylon*, and *Arbaces* of the *Medes*. Thus *Sardanapalus* was the last King in that line when that Monarchy had stood 1300 yeares, for almost all their Kings lived exceeding long.

Belochus the nine and thirtieth, or if it seeme better, the first King of the *Affyrans* in the new Monarchy, compelled *Manasses* King of *Israel* to pay him Tribute: The Scripture calls him not *Belochus*, but *Phul. Phul Assur*. Surnamed, *Tiglath Pileser*, succeeded him. He tooke some certaine Cities in *Judea*, and carried away the people captive into *Affyria*. *Achas* King of *Juda*, in whose time

time the Prophet *Isaias* lived, desir'd ayd from this *Tiglath* against the King of *Syria*, and sent him presents. After *Tiglath* followed *Salmanassar*, who after three yeares siege, tooke the City of *Samaria*, and caried away captive *Hosea* King of *Israel*, and his people, and allowed them a dwelling place, in his owne Dominions, even amongst the *Medes*, as the Scripture saith, whereupon some gather that hee rul'd also over the *Medes*. His successor, *Senacherib* kept his Court in the City of *Ninive*: Hee made *Ezekiah* King of *Juda* tributary to him, and loone after besieged *Ierusalem* with a mighty Army, and by his Ambassadors, exhorting the people to make a revolt: and scoffed at their King, who hoped for helpe from his God. But he escaped not unpunisht, for God by his Angell in one night

Salmanassar.

2 King. 18.

Senacherib.
2 King. 18.

2 King. 19.

Isay. 37.

Tob. 1.

Assaradon.
2 King. 19.p Isay. 37.
Merodach.

night slew 185000 of his men, as a little before he had confirmed it to *Exechias* by his Prophet *Isaiab*. After his returne home, he was slaine by his own Sons. Till this time, the *Babylonians* after *Sardanapalus* his overthrow, were in subjection to the *Assyrians*, *Sennacherib*, as wee said before, having receiv'd such a destruction at *Ierusalem*, and not long after slaine by his owne sons: there followed a great change in the State of the Kingdome, which was then divided. For the two brothers *Adramalech*, and *Sarazer*, who had committed the parricide fled. Notwithstanding they levied forces, and prepared Armes against their brother *Assaradon*, who after his fathers death had seized upon the Kingdome: having formerly govern'd the Common-wealth in his fathers absence. *Merodach* Governour

nor of *Babylon* taking hold on this faire occasion, for his owne good successe, revolted, proclaiming warre: and having by degrees, partly by favour, partly by force, drawne in the neighbouring countries round about him, to his party, and overcome *Assaradon* in the 12 yeare of his raigne: annexed the whole Empire of the *Assyrians* to the *Babylonians*, and raigned 4 forty yeares after. Many reckon, next after him *Benmerodach*, and *Nabuchodonozor* the first of that name: but seeing the holy Scripture discovers nothing hereabouts: nor can we rashly give credit to others, wee'll ranke that *Nabuchodonozor* whom the Scripture makes much mention of, next in order after *Merodach*. Hee therefore within few yeeres after his entrance, made warre with the *Egyptians*: and tooke from them the whole coun-

2 King. 20.
2 Chr. 32.9 Isay 39.
and 50.
Benmerodach.
Nebuchodonozor.*Nebuchodonozor* the Great.2 King. 24.
Iclem. 46

Suidas calls
this *peleu-
sium*, the
Key of *Æ-
gypt*. It is
now called
Damieta.
2 Kin. 24.

2 King. 15.
2 Chr. 36.
Jer. 52.

Jer. 25.

Country there from *Euphra-
tes* to *Pelusium*, made tributa-
ry to him *Joachim* King of *Ju-
da*, and in the eight yeare of
his raigne caried away captive
to *Babylon*, his sonne *Jeconias*,
together with his chiefe men,
and atificers, not onely of the
City of *Ierusalem*, but also of
the whole Countrey. In the
eighteenth yeare of his raigne
he tooke *Ierusalem*, after two
yeares siege, and within a while
after sackt, burnt it, and broke
downe the wals, carried away
most part of the people, put-
ting out king *Zedekias* his eies,
and killing his Sons, and No-
blemen. The Prophet *Jeremy*
had foretold this calamity in
the first yeare of *Nebuchodon-
zors* raigne: and from this time
we must reckon the 70 yeares
captivity of *Babylon*. *Nabucho-
donozor*, about the foure and
twentieth yeare of his raigne
(having overcome the kings of
the

x Jer. 46.

the *Amorites* and *Moabites*)
passed into *Ægypt* with an ar-
my: where having got pos-
session of all that Country, af-
terwards begunne his Monar-
chy. In the second yeare of
his Monarchy, as the learned
of our times collect, he saw in
his dreame a great Image,
whose head was of gold, the
breast and armes of silver, the
belly and thighes of brasse, the
legges of yron, the feet part of
iron, part of clay. When hee
awak't, and could not call to
mind what he had dreamt, but
yet remain'd mightily asto-
nisht, calling together his Ma-
gicians, and Soothsayers, char-
ged them under paine of death
to interpret his dreame. *Daniel*
a young man Captive with the
rest of his Nation, brought thi-
ther from *Ierusalem*, signified
that hee could satisfie the kings
desire: being brought forth,
first hee shewed what the
dreame

dreame was, and afterwards interpreted the meaning thereof. The Image, sayd hee, signifies the foure chiefe Monarchies of the world, which are to succeed, in order, and turning his speech to the King himselfe; Thou, sayd hee, whom God hath invested with supream power and glory, to whom he hath given rule over all men, beasts of the field, fowles of the ayre; Thou I say art the Golden Head of that Image. After thee another kingdome of silver shall arise, worse then this of thine: afterwards the third kingdom of brasle which shall beare rule farre and wide: but the fourth kingdome shall be of yron, for as yron breaketh in pieces, and subdueth all things, so also shall the fourth and last, breake in pieces all the rest, and bring them in subjection to it. This therefore is the first and formerly never heard

heard of prophesie, of the foure Monarchies, which God revealed to us by his Prophet *Daniel*. A thing truely worthy to be committed to memory, because in a few words it comprises the History of all ages, untill the end of the world: as afterwards I am to speake of. Now it sufficeth how at this time first of all, God hath discovered to us, the order and successive course of the Monarchies. That place in *Daniel* also, manifests more clearly of what great puissance this *Nebuchadonozor* was: where the Scripture, compares him to a Tree, whose height reached to heaven, which as it were overshadowed the whole earth: whose leaves were very faire, and most abundantly laden with fruit, whereby all creatures were fed and fatned: in whose branches and boughes, all manner of fowles dwelt: and

D made

Dan. 4.

made their nests. This therefore is the first Monarchy: which, as it was exceedingly amplified in this Kings raigne, and hoisted up to the very highest step. So also it fell away, and in his Nephewes time was quite extinguished, even as God had denounced by *Daniel*, and other of his Prophets. This *Nabuchodonozor* raigned three and forty yeares. It would quite the cost if all mortall men, especially Kings and Princes, would read and diligently consider, with how dreadfull a spectacle and example, God (as *Daniel* sets it downe, revenged his pride: that so they might the more reverence Gods divine Majestie, and performe that office to the people, which is committed to them. His son *Evilmerodach* succeeded him; hee raigned 30. yeares, and his successor *Assur* three yeares. *Labassardach*, who raigned seven

Dan. 4. and
5.

Evilmerodach.
2 King. 25.
Ierm. 51.
Assur.
Labassardach.

y seven yeares, succeeded him: After him *Balthazar* bore rule five yeares: Many reckon them after this manner, but the learned of our time, omitting two of them, put *Balthazar* next after his father *Evilmerodach*, and write that he raigned 14. yeares, which is very necessary to make the perfect number of 70 yeares, during which space the *Jewes* were in captivity to the *Babylonians*: since their captivity begun in the nineteenth yeare of *Nabuchodonozors* raigne. Those who observe this order, and leave out the two Kings before spoken of, follow the Tract of Scripture, and especially the Prophet *Jeremies* testimony who prophesied, that the *Jewes* should serve the King of *Babel*, his son, and his sons sonne, but in this point let every man have his judgement free to himselfe. Howbeit *Balthazar*, as the Scri-

y *Metasthenes*, and others say but 6.

Balthazar.

Ierm. 25.

Dan. 5.

Dan. 5.

ture mentions, was the last King of the *Babylonians*, and in this all Writers agree. As for the manner of the taking of *Babylon*, many Authors describe it. *Daniel* also mentions how God denounced to this King, his eminent, and even present calamity, and relates how the government of the Monarchy, after that King was slain, was translated to *Darius* the *Mede*, then 62. yeares of age. Many Writers call this *Darius* *Cyraxes*, who was the son of *Astinges*, eighth King of the *Medes*, whom *Daniel* calls *Assuerus*, who having no issue male, bestowed his daughter in marriage upon *Cyrus* the King of *Persia's* sisters sonne: and being provoked to enter into a warre with the King of the *Assyrians*, sent for aid to *Cyrus*, who leading his forces thither, and being made Generall of the whole Army, returned

returned Conqueror, having taken that most powerfull & Citie. It is recorded that *Darius* lived not above a yeare after this victory. And then, when *Darius* was yet living after the taking of *Babylon*, and the children of *Israel*, had by this time, remained captive in *Babylon*, almost 70. yeares: God revealed in more ample manner to *Daniel*, according to his prayers in that behalfe, who made knowne the time to the Prophet *Jeremy*, for shewer of the captivity: and did not only confirme the neernesse of their freedome, but also shewed what time the *Messias* should come, who should satisfie for the sinnes of men.

After *Darius* his death, the sway of government was committed to his sonne in law *Cyrus*, and this is the beginning of the second Monarchy; for now *Cyrus* alone held in his

2. *Babylon*.
Dan. 9.Jer. 25. and
29.
Dan. 9.

Cyrus
founder of
the second
Monarchy
of the *Persians*, when
the full of
the *Assyrians*
and *Babylonians*
had
been 1838
yeares, that
was about
3434.

owne hands, *Assyria*, *Media*, and *Persia*, even to the *Ionian Sea*, as *Thucydides* hath it, having before his winning of *Babylon*, taken *Croesus*, that most puissant King of *Lydia*. So this *Cyrus* is first King of the *Persians*, and Founder of the second Monarchie. This most renowned Prince, having vanquished the *Babylonians*, made warre with the *Scythians*, whither going with his Army, and at length intrapped, and invironed by his enemies, was there slaine. In the beginning of his raigne, after the taking of *Babylon*, hee permitted the *Jewes* to returne home againe out of Captivity, that they might re-edifie the Temple, and the Citie of *Ierusalem*; and to that purpose bestowed very liberally out of his owne Treasure. God by his Prophet *Isay*, had foretold him by name, some ages before he was borne.

Xenophon

2 Chro. 39

Isay 45.
and 45.

Xenophon brings him in, discoursing with his sonnes before his death, about the immortality of the soule, as *Cicero* hath it; who interprets that place, as all others, very elegantly. *Cyrus* reached the 70. yeare of his age, and raigned 30. yeares, being 40. yeares old at the beginning of his raigne. His sonnes name was *Cambyfes*, whom, when hee went from home to the *Scythian* warre, he set over his kingdom. Hee (his Father being absent and in employments) tooke *Egypt*. In warre indeed hee was renowned, but otherwise vicious, and did not represent his Fathers vertues. Among the rest of his filthy and savage deeds, he commanded his owne brother to be slaine treacherously. *Plato* in his bookes, which hee writ of the Lawes, reports how *Cyrus* was very much to blame, for that hee brought up

Cambyfes.

D 4.

his

Darius the sonne of *Hystaspis*. He managled himselfe, cutting off his eares, nose, and lips, taunting that *Darius* had so punished him, for that he had beene the *Babylonian* King: whereupon they revolted from him, and by that policy, he got the victory for *Darius*.

his sons effeminately, amongst women: who, when they grow into riper yeares, being corrupted by flatteries, for the most part abusing their eares; did after their Fathers decease, indanger one anothers life.

Darius the sonne of *Hystaspis* succeeded *Cambises*, second King of the *Persians*, who survived his Father but a short space. And by reason that many of his subjects, and together with the rest, the *Babylonians* did (after *Cyrus* his death, and to great overthrow of his Army) revolt from the Kingdome of *Persia*: Hee tooke Armes at the first step of his raigne, and reunited them to his Empire, having after a long siege taken *Babylon* also by helpe of a *Zopyrus*. Within a while after, hee made warre against the *Athenians*, who upon a sudden, mustering up
their

their forces, not expecting any aid from the *Lacedemonians*, did at *Marathon*, with about 10000. men, *Miltiades* being their Leader, overcome his huge Army. *Darius* was minded to renew the warre, but death prevented him, in his very first attempt: whose sonne and successor, *Xerxes* in the tenth yeare after the battle at *Marathon*, as *Thucydides* relates, came with an innumerable Army, with intent to subdue all *Greece*. Hereupon the chiefe managing of these warres, was by common consent committed to the *Lacedemonians*, because they bore greatest sway all over *Greece*: but the *Athenians* followed *Themistocles* his Counsaile, quitting their Citie, leaving their wives and children in one place or other, betooke themselves to their shippes, and joyning battle with the

D's ene.

It consisted of 600000. men.

Xerxes.

Some confine it to 1000000 but *Justin* extends it to 2000000 in *Herodotus* to more

In a little
Fishers
boat.

enemy at *Salamina*, overcame him. That victory was very commodious to all *Greece* in generall; for *Xerxes* being also expelled their Countrey, did by an infortunate and a dishonourable flight, returne home, and the *Grecians* likewise after his departure. But the *Athenians* having a Navie of 400. sayle, or thereabouts, coasting on further, and pursuing their enemies, tooke the towne of *Sestos* upon *Hellepont*, which the *Persians* held: and there wintering, afterwards returned home, gathered together their dispersed wives and children, and repaired the walls of their Citie (which the enemy burnt when hee tooke it) and fortified the Port. This warre of the *Persians*, or (as *Thucydides* calls it) of the *Medes*, happened, as *Cicero* writes, almost at the very same time, with the *Volscian* warre, where the

the exiled Romane *Coriolanus* was Generall: and that was in the 266. yeare after the building of *Rome*. *Herodotus*, before *Thucydides*, writ of this *Persian* warre. *Cicero* calls him the Father of History, but reports that his writings are full with an infinite company of Fables; The *Lacedemonians* were sore offended at this fortification of the *Athenians*, but sith they could not tell how to amend themselves, buried all in murmuring silence: and both they, as also the rest of the *Grecians*, together with the *Athenians*, joyned forces, tooke the Ile of *Cyprus*, and the Citie d *Bizantium*, which the *Persians* held.

Amongst the rest of the *Lacedemonian* Captaines in this warre, *Pausanias* was one, who (being condemned of treason) after he was returned home, and lay besieged in a cer-

d Now
called *Con-*
stantinople.

certaine Sanctuary, was famished to death with hunger. *Themistocles* also (being in like manner accused) fled. Soone after this, *Greece* was tossed up and downe with sundry wars and dissensions; partly forraigne, and partly domesticall, which *Thucydides* pithily relates. But at length, in the fiftieth yeare after *Xerxes* departure out of *Greece*, as *Cicero* relates it after *Thucydides*, that cruell warre sprung out when the whole Countrey of *Peloponnesus* conspired against the *Athenians*; *Pericles*, *Anaxagoras* his scholler, being their Leader in that warre; who, as *Aristophanes* reports, lightened, thundred, and set all *Greece* on fire with his tongue. For these in times past, were the masterpieces of prowesse and eloquence. On the other part, *Archidamus* King of the *Lacedemonians* had supream command

c Now
called *Attica*.

mand. *Thucydides* who writ of this warre, was both equall to, and emulous of *Pericles*. *Sophocles* the Tragical Poet, was, as *Cicero* writes, *Pericles* his colleague in the Generallship.

Now let us return to *Xerxes*. Hee, by reason of such his bad successe, being growne into contempt, was slain by his own subjects. His Son *Artaxerxes Long-hand* succeeded him. To him fled the exiled *Themistocles*, whom we spake of a little before, and there ended his life, and was buried at *Magnesia*. After *Long-hand*, *Darius Nothus* reigned, who married his owne sister. In the beginning of this Kings raigne, happened the aforesaid *Peloponnesian* warre. And the *Athenians*, though they had remora's enough besides, yet in the fourth yeare of this warre, as *Thucydides* recites in his third booke, they sent a Navie into *Sicily*.

Artaxerxes Long-hand
f Poysoned
himselfe,
because hee
would not
goe with
Artaxerxes
to fight a-
gainst his
owne coun-
try. *Darius Nothus*.

Sicily, under pretence to ayde the *Leontinians*, against the *Syracusans*, but their intent was to bring that Iland under their subjection, that so they might more conveniently subdue *Greece*, and afterwards when they were returned, and fostered their owne actions, *Hermocrates* of *Syracusa*, was the first that moved the *Sicilians* to live in peace, laying aside all grudges, for the *Athenians* had laid snares of bondage to intrappe the liberty of their whole country, and his perswasion tooke effect. This was in the seventh yeare of this warre.

Three yeares after this, the *Athenians* and *Peloponnesians*, concluded a truce for fifty yeares, but it held not full seven: for even then many outrages were broached, and though the peace were not quite abolished, and gappes of offences

offences committed, were ever anon stopt up againe by truces; yet in the 17 yeare, they burst forth againe into open warre with full forces, and this second warre continued ten yeares. Then the *Athenians* send over againe their Navie, most exquisitely furnished, into *Sicily*. The chiefe Commanders, whereof among the rest, were *Alcibiades* and *Nicias*. *Nicias* very earnestly (declaiming certaine Orations to that purpose) dissuaded them from this voyage: but *Alcibiades* perswaded the contrary. The *Peloponnesians* gave ayd to the *Sicilians*: at length, the *Athenians* incounter with their enemies in the port of *Syracusa*: but after a doubtfull and dangerous battell, were all of them put to flight and slaine. In the meane time, the *Lacedemonians* and their confederates, conclude a league against the *Athenians* with

with *Darius* King of *Persia*. *Tissaphernes* was *Darius* his Ambassador. Next after, *Codrus*, *Polydor* of *Sparsa*, and *Aristomenes* of *Massene*: these following are for the most part reputed the chiefe and most renowned Captaines of the Greekes: some whereof performed worthy service for the whole Country of *Greece*, and every one for his owne country at the least: as, *Miltiades*, *Leonidas*, *Themistocles*, *Pericles*, *Aristides*, *Pausanias*, *Xantippus*, *Leotychidas*, *Cimon*, *Conon*, *Epaminondas*, *Leosthenes*, *Aratus* of *Sicyon* *Philopamen*. Most of these were at length banished their Countries. *Cicero* describes the Port of *Syracusa*, and reports how the *Athenian* Navie onely, which consisted of 300 ships, did within mans memory, invade it, and was vanquished and overthrowne within the same, by reason of the

the advantage of the Situation and nature of the place, and Port it selfe: and then first of all was the puillence of that City borne downe, abated and overwhelmed, and shipwracke was made of Nobility, Government and Glory. *Thucydides* relates that the circuit of *Sicily* is as much as a great vessel can saile round about in eight dayes space: and that the Island is distant from the Continent, about twenty 8 furlongs.

Darius had two sonnes, *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, and *Cyrus*; the first whereof succeeded his father, and *Cyrus* governed *Ionia*: but not being content with his owne share, made warre upon the King his brother, and was there overthrowne and slaine. *Marcus Porcius Cato*, as *Cicero* hath it, calls this *Cyrus* the younger King of *Persia*, a man of an excellent wit, and

g Two
miles and
a halfe.
Artaxerxes
Mnemon.

Ochus
Darius.

and the glory of his Kingdome. Hee commends him also for his delight in husbandry, as *Xenophon* writes of him: for this *Xenophon* was one of his Souldiers, and very familiar with him, and for that cause was afterwards driven into exile by the *Athenians* who were in league and unity with *Athenion*. After *Athenion* reigned *Ochus*, his third and youngest Sonne. *Darius* the last of all succeeded. Against him, *Alexander*, King *Phillip* of *Macedon* his sonne made warre: who after hee had subdued *Thebes* and pacified *Greece*, set forwards into *Asia*, and in three battels overthrew *Darius*, taking his mother, wife, and daughters, prisoners. *Darius* offered him very large conditions, and part of his kingdome to the river of *Euphrates*: but hee refused both, and ceased not, till hee had overthrowne him

him; for when *Darius* saw that hee could not make his peace upon these conditions, hee renewed the war the third time, and comming against him with a most puissant Army, was the third time overthrowne, and as hee fled, slaine by his owne men: when, together with him, the Monarchy of *Persia*, which hath stood 200 yeares was extinguished.

Alexander by these famous victories, brought under his subjection almost all the countries lying Eastward, translated the Imperiall seat out of *Asia*, into *Europe*, and founded the third Monarchie. After this, he made warres in *India*, but, such is the weaknesse of mortall men; those blasts of full-handed and indulgent fortune, could not breath upon him, but must needs puffe him up with ambition: when having played many insolent pranks, and in

The third Monarchie of the Greekes founded by *Alexander* the Great about 369. after the *Persian* Monarchy had stood about 200 yeares.

He caused himselfe to be burnt, following the ancient custome of the chiefe men of his Nation. Games in honor of *Jupiter* celebrated every fifth yeare, they began *Anno mundi* 3186 & Most authors (as *Mebrinus* notes) agree that he dyed in the 429 yeare after the building of *Rome*.

a manner commanded divine worship to be given him: coming to *Babylon*, there dyed of a Fever, or (as many write) of poyson, being 33 yeares of age, and having raigned 12 yeares, *Calanus* an Indian, as *Cicero* relates, foretold him of his death, whom as hee was going to be burnt *Alexander* asked if he had any thing to say, O yes, quoth he, I shall see thee ere it be long. Within a few dayes after *Alexander* breathed his last, which was (as it is commonly taken) in the hundred and fourteenth *Olimpiad* and in the foure hundred and ninth yeare after the building of the City of *Rome*, which is 322 yeares before the birth of Christ. Hee was a very devout lover of good Arts, and most liberall towards learned men: and is therefore highly extold in many of their workes. He delighted much in *Homers* Poems,

ems, and though we read that hee was never without many learned men about him to record his acts: yet when hee stood before *Achilles* his tomb in *Sigenm*: O happy young man, said he, that hast found such an Herald as *Homer* to proclaime thy virtues. For as hee would (rather then any others) have *Apelles* his ¹ Pictor, and *Lysippos* his = Fictor: so would hee have his worth extold and commended to the memory of posterity, by such as in setting forth his glory, could purchase renowne to their owne wits. He employed his Tutor *Aristotle*, about describing the nature of all living creatures, and for that purpose procured certaine thousands of men, throughout *Greece* and *Asia*: as Gamesters, Huntsmen, Fishermen, Fishmongers, Fowlers, and many more such like, to give him information of each crea-

1 Painter.
= Statuist.

creature. It's written that hee gave to the Author himselfe in recompence of his labour, 800 Talents, which amounts as the learned of our times collect, to 1480 Crownes. He sent *Xenocrates* the Philosopher 50 Talents by his Ambassador, which came to 1030 Crownes: which when hee refused, and sent him word backe againe by his Ambassador that he had no need of so much money: *What*, said he, *has hee no friend whom hee may benefit by them?*

In his tender yeares, when he was *Aristotles* Scholler, hee was, as *Cicero* writes, endued with a most excellent wit, and exceeding great modesty, but afterwards advanced with the title of King, hee grew proud, cruell and debaish. Historiographers tell wondrous stories of *Darius* his gorgeous pompe, delicious pastimes, and riotous excesse: for hee kept within his

his Tents Cookes of all kinds, Hucksters, crammers of fowle, Artificers, clerks of his kitchen, and Confectioners: lest hee should be unprovided of any meanes that might increase his bodily pleasure. Many writers speake of the Kings of *Persia*, their solemnities and sumptuous provision in their daily banquets elsewhere. They were wont to keepe many wives, as *Cicero* writes, and to those they gave certaine Cities, that such a City should find such a woman with all manner of attire for her head, and such a City with this or that apparell. Such was *Darius* his end, as I formerly recited, who as hee fled from *Alexander*, drinking foule water polluted with dead corpes denyed that ever in all his life hee drunke a more pleasant draught: for he never drunk when hee was a thirst, before that time.

After

After *Alexanders* death, his spacious Empire was divided amongst his Nobles, *Ptolomens*, *Lamedor*, *Antigonus*, *Cassander*, *Leonatus*, *Eumenes*, *Python*, *Lysimachus*, *Antipater*, *Meleager*, *Selenus*: but the chiefe of those was *Selenus*, afterwards made King of *Syria*, as also *Ptolomus* of *Egypt*, *Antigonus* of the lesser *Asia*, and *Cassander* of the *Macedons* and *Greece*, having quite cut off all *Alexanders* alliance. This *Lysimachus* is hee, whom *Alexander* being one time angry with, caused to be shut up with a Lion: but when he heard how hee had killed the beast, highly esteemed of him. Now most grievous warres, as it is common, arose betwixt those foreranked successors and their sonnes and Nephewes: for the mind once corrupted with ambition, can admit no rest, but plots how to augment its owne power, by committing injurie upon

upon other men. And all these Countries being most miserably afflicted with those wars, by reason they were continually, by little and little grew into subjection to the *Romanes*, who extending their Dominions farre and wide, made up the fourth and last Monarchy, whereof I am now to speake.

But amongst *Alexanders* successors in the Kingdome of *Egypt*, *Ptolomus Philadelphus* was one, a most laudable Prince: For hee, as much as in him lay, kept peace with all, stirred up the liberall sciences, appointed stipends for schollers, erected a most copious Library, and commanded the bookes of *Moses* and the Prophets, to be translated into the Greeke tongue.

The beginning of the Citie of *Rome* therefore, was at that time when *Salmanasser* before mentioned, raigned in *Affyria*,
E that

Rome built,
3212.

n A part of
Italy.
o Herodotus
Dion: Ha-
licarnass.
Solinas, and
Gellius (as
Meibomius
notes) write
of his
time.
p Gellius
also writes
of his
Country.

that is in the first yeare of the
seventh Olympiad, according
to *Platarch*, and of *Rome* built
3212. When as, almost 400.
yeares before *Aeneas* had be-
gun his raigne in *Latium*, af-
ter the *Trojan* warres, which
Homer left to the memory of
posterity: of those ° time, as
likewise of his Country, there
is no certainty extant: onely
Cicero writes that many yeares
before the building of *Rome*,
and *Romulus*, there was such
a man. Howsoever, there is no
prophane writing of more an-
tiquity then his Poem: for as
Horace saith;

Many brave Worthies
flourisht ere those dayes,
When Agamemnon shord,
whose bootlesse praise
Hath not the force
to attract one liquid eye:
For lasting night
with blacke obscurity.

In

In ignorance invelopt
hath their names,
• *Wanting an Herald*
to proclaime their fames.

Cicero also signifies as much,
who writes that there was not
the tract of an Orator to bee
seene before *Homers* time.

As for the originall of *Rome*,
it was but meane, and in a
manner contemptible, but be-
cause God had so ordained, as
afterwards it shall be declared,
it grew up to the height of
potencie. In their first begin-
ning seven Kings raigned over
them 244. yeares. And in *Ser-
vius Tullus* the sixt Kings
raigne, *Solon* and *Pisistratus*
flourisht in *Athens*, and *Pytha-
goras* in *Italy*, as *Cicero* writes.
At what time *Tarquinus* the
proud was expelled. He writes
also, that in this *Servius Tullus*
his raigne, *Athens* had then
stood about 700 yeares. Ha-
ving

ving expelled their Kings, the government of their State was translated to two Consuls, whose office was annuall. The first was *Lucius Junius Brutus*, one no lesse vehement and diligent about expulsion of the Kings, and setting up the liberty of his Countrey, then vigilant and valiant in preservation thereof. For when his owne two sonnes, *Titus* and *Tiberius*, amongst other Noblemens sonnes of *Rome*, had communed together in private consultations, about calling in againe of the *Tarquins*: after the matter was openly disclosed, he put them to open death. Hee also abrogated his Colleague *Tarquinius Collatinus* his authority, who was his associate in expelling of the Kings, as also coadjutor in his counsels. *Cicero* defends this fact as just, and saith it was no lesse profitable then honourable to his

his Countrey, that thereby both the name of the *Tarquins*, and the remembrance of the Kingdome might bee extinguished. But in this variable fortune of the *Romans*; when all *q* *Heururia* had conspired against them, three hundred of the *a* *Fabius* marched out of the Citie against the Enemy, and were all slaine, saving a Child which was left at home, and so left alive: who afterwards raised the house againe: this hapned in the thirty three yeare after the expulsion of the Kings. By reason of the troublesome state of the Common-wealth, Ambassadors were sent into *Greece*, in the three hundred yeare after the building of the Citie, to fetch from thence, the Lawes which the Citie of *Rome* should use. After their returne the forme of government of the Common-wealth,

q *Tuscanie.*

a 306. as
Livie, Florus, Ovid,
&c.

† Tenne Noblemen appointed to governe in stead of Consuls.

‡ Much like our Knight Marshalls at this day.

was changed, and the † *Decemvirs* were put in authority with the government thereof, but this order had not full three yeares: *Appius Claudius*, one of the *Decemvirs*, by his lewdnesse, in violently carrying away a Virgin, daughter to *Lucius Virginus*, a Citizen of *Rome*, to serve his lust: gave occasion to the people wholly to subvert this order. So the government returned to the Consuls; but those two, held it but a few yeares: and then two † Tribunes of the Souldiers were constituted with Consular authority: but they before their yeare was out, left off their office, and made roome againe for the Consuls: and at this time, which was in the three hundred & fifteenth yeare of *Rome* built, *Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus* the Dictator, caused *Caius Servilius Hala*, master of the Cavallery, to kill *Spurius*

Spurius Melius, and also pluckt downe his house, because hee endeavoured by his lavish liberality of corne in the Citie, to procure the Kingdome. Two yeares after this, the government was reduced to the Tribunes of the souldiers, who afterwards were not bipartite, but more were created at one and the same time, as the people pleased, and the state of the Common-wealth required.

This kinde of government continued almost 70. yeares, and among the rest in this office, flourisht *Marcus Furius Camillus*, interiour to none for valour: who, though hee had done worthy service, for the Common-wealth, yet his ingratefull countrey, thrust him out into banishment, after hee had beene Tribune of the Souldiers the fourth time: but after hee had recovered the Citie out of the hand of the † *Gallia*.

‡ I inhabiting in and about *Sen* in *Gallia*.

a He had power regal, and was never chosen, but when the Commonwealth was in great danger, and could not hold his place above halfe a yeare.

* One of the Comminity.

senones, who had taken it, and vanquish't the enemy, was restored to his former dignity, and within two yeares after made Dictator. A few yeares after this, *Marcus Manlius*, hee that defended the Capitoll against the *Gauls*, being suspected of affecting soveraigntie, was pitcht headlong from the top of the hill *Tarpeium*, and a Law made, that no man descending from the stocke of any Senator of the house of the *Manlies*, should bee called *Marcus*. After this, *Camillus* was the seventh time created Tribune of the Souldiers, and being very old, ended his life in the 389. yeare after the building of *Rome*: the government being a yeare before his death, againe reduced to the Consuls. The first whereof was a * *Plebeian*. In those times flourish't the most renowned Captaines of warre in

in that Citie, such as were *Marcus Valerius Corvinus*, *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, *Caius Martius Rutilus*, *Publius Decius Mus*, *Papirius Cursor*, *Publius Philo*, *Lucius Volturninus*, and others.

One of which, namely, *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, one of the Consuls, beheaded his owne sonne, for that hee (contrary to his command, and out of his ranke) had encountred his Enemy in a single combat, although hee got the upperhand. *Publius Decius Aulus* the other Consull, in the battle against the *Latines*, devoted and bequeathed himselfe to death for the *Roman* Army: when violently rushing into the thickest troopes of his enemies, by his death, re-established the tottering state of *Rome*. His sonne, of his owne name, foure times Consull, performed the like against the

E 51

Galli-

Most Authors agree of 10. or 12 yeares before, viz. Anno Mundi, 3620. or 21.

y Made of speares or javelings stucke in the ground, under which the conquered were to passe in dishonour.

Galli-Senoves, forty four yeares after that. At the same before mentioned time, in the * 420. yeares of *Rome* built, *Alexander* the Great, founder of the third Monarchy, as wee have above declared, flourished and made his wars. *Titus Livius* compares *Lucius Papyrius Cursor* with him, and extending his discourse as well for his owne as his Readers recreation, shews that he was able to have resisted *Alexander*, if happily hee had led his forces into *Europe*, after his conquest of *Asia*, and made warre upon the *Romans*. This before recited *Papyrius Cursor*, was indued with the very quintessence of valour: for, omitting other his valiant acts, when *Titus Veturius Calvinus*, and *Spurius Posthumus Albinus* the two Consuls, together with the whole Army at the y Forkes of *Caudium*, were compelled by the

the *Lamuts*, to goe ignobly under the yoke, and had made a dishonourable peace with the enemy: Hee (being created Consull) vauquished the late conquering Enemy, and put him to flight; as also when hee was Dictator, made his owne Master of the Chavallery an example, to teach what strict observance ought to be had in military discipline. In this age also, and a little upwards, *Greece* brought forth men of transcendent learning: for then flourished *Socrates*, and from him, as from a certaine Fountaine, *Aristippus*, *Plato*, *Antisthenes*, *Speusippus*, *Aristotle*, *Diclaarchus*, *Xenocrates*, *Heraclides*, *Theophrastus*, *Polemo*, and *Strabo*, all of them Physiologers, and as *Cicero* calls them, Speculators, and hunters of Nature. Then also flourished most famous Orators, as *Gorgias*, *Protagoras*,

Prodicus; Hippias, Isocrates, Lysias, Demosthenes, Hypirides, Eschines, Phalerius, Demetrius. And Historiographers chiefly *Xenophon*, whom *Cicero* calls a *Socratist*, and *Calisthenes*, *Alexander* the Great his Companion.

In this age lived *Dionysius* the *Syracusan* tyrant, to whom when *Plato* came and spoke freely concerning the duty of a Prince, hee put him in great danger of his life, as *Cicero* relates. This was hee who committed not the guard of his body to his allies, but to certaine strangers, and savage and barbarous people: hee who taught his daughters how to cut their haire, that they should not adventure their neckes under the Barbers hands; who suffered them not to use any manner of edge-toole, after they were come to yeares, but made them cindge his

his head and beard with red-hot walnut-shells: who resorted to his wives oftentimes by night, but first made sure to survey and pie into all places: who not daring to shew himselfe in the common Pulpits, was wont to speake to the people out of a Tower; who shewed *Damocles* one of his Parasites, what manner of felicity that of his was, which hee had boasted of: for as he sate in the midst of his choicest delicacies, with abundance and superfluity of all manner of pleasures; hee caused a glittering sword, hanging by a bristle of a horses upper lip, to bee let downe, that it might hang over his necke.

About forty two yeares after *Alexanders* death, *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epirotes* came into *Italy*, and made warre with the *Romanes*. In his second yeares warres, hee solicited the

Se-

Senate about concluding of a peace and a league. But *Appius Claudius* both old and blind, who, as *Cicero* writes, had beene twice Consull before that, came into the Court, and dissuaded the Senate inclining to peace, from making any league with him, for, even in that case, wherein hee then was, hee had so much courage, as not to shrink from any either private or publicke service. The Oration which hee then pronounced concerning *Pyrrhus*, when hee broke off the peace, was extant in *Cicero's* dayes, as he himselfe witnesseth. At this time *Caius Fabritius Luscinus*, performed a wealthy piece of service for the Common-wealth, who being solicited by *Pyrrhus*, to revolt, contemned his most ample gifts, and large proffers: nor onely so, but also sent him backe againe, a certaine captived

tived runne-away, who had certified, that hee could take away the Kings life by poyson. *Cicero* compares him with *Aristides* the *Athenian*. *Mannius Curius Dentatus*, gave *Pyrrhus* an utter overthrow, at his second invasion of *Italy*, and triumphed over him. This *Pyrrhus* was the first that ever brought Elephants into *Lucania*. And till this time (being almost five hundred yeares continuance) the *Romans* were in warres with the inhabitants of *Italy* onely, amongst whom the *Latines*, *Vcientes*, *Aequies*, *Faliscians*, *Samnites*, *Hetrurians* resisted very stoutly, sometimes conquered, sometimes conquering: who being at length subdued, and a peace settled, that most bloody warre against the *Carthaginians* sprung up; the originall of which City, is by evident testimony, proved to bee farre more

2 *Iosephus* writes that it was built within 143 yeares after *Solomons* Temple. The first *Punicke* or *Carthaginian* war began *Anno Mundi* 3967.

more 2 ancient than *Rome*. This warre begunne in the foure hundred eighty fift yeare of *Rome* built: In which, that noble act, which hath report of performance by *Marcus Attilius Regulus* deserves singular commemoration, who, being taken prisoner by the *Carthaginians*, and sent by them to *Rome*, to treat of a peace and exchange of prisoners, with condition (except hee prevailed) to returne to his bondage: Hee, when hee came thither, perswaded the Senate the quite contrary way, & shewed that it was repugnant to the custome of the Common-wealth: but yet holding it a point of honor, to hold promise with his enemy, returned to *Carthage*, where hee was put to death with the most cruell kind of punishment: his eye-lids being cut away, and so bound fast in an engine, consumed to

to death by waking. This warre proceeding, the *Romanes* had their first and fortunate sea-fight in *Sicilie*, against *Hanno*, *Publius Divillius* Consull: *Cicero* ranks this *Divillius*, *Manius Curius*, and *Caius Fabritius*, as also *Attilius Colatinus*, *Cneius*, and *Publius*, both *Scipios*, *Aphricanus*, *Marcellus*, and *Fabius Maximus*, within the list of the most renowned Consuls of *Rome*.

The yeare following, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* Consull, tooke the Ilands of *Corfica* and *Sardinia*. The *Carthaginian* warre, after it had lasted three and twenty yeares, was at last appeased, *Quintus Lælius*, *Catulus Cereus*, and *Aulus Manlius*, Consuls. Two yeares before this, was *Ennius* borne. Hee was elder than *Marcus Portius Cato*, (who calls him his familiar consort) by five yeares. And *Rome* was now againe

Held 23
yeares.

a Of Tuscane.
 b Of Tuscane upon the sea coast.
 c Slavonians.
 d Of Gallia now France.
 e Bohemians
 f Of now Lumbardy.
 The second war which the Carthaginians began. Anno Mundi, 3751.
 g Now partie.

again intrapt with new warres against the ^a Faliscians, ^b Lyguriens, ^c Illyrians, ^d Galles, ^e Boies, ^f Insubrians, who having at length overcome, the second Punicke or Carthaginian warre burst forth, in the twenty fourth yeare after the conclusion of peace. *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, and *Titus Sempronius Longus*, then Consuls. *Hannibal* was Captaine Generall in this warre, who sack't the City of *Saguntum*, and bending his course through Spaine towards *Gallia*, and from thence to *Italy*, in three severall battels, at ^g *Ticinum*, the River *Trebia*, and the Lake *Thrasimine*, overcame the *Romanes*. But *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, being created Dictator, and marching forth against the enemy, by subtilt and dilatory withdrawing from him, weakened and tooke off the edge of his force and fury. This

This was that very *Fabius*, whose fame *Ennius* celebrating, saith thus of him.

One mans delay, our safety hath regained.

Cicero accounts him a great Politician, and sayes, that hee could conceale, keepe silence, dissemble, insnare, and prevent, his enemies in their consultations. But after this, the *Romans* received a very great overthrow at ^h *Canna*, which struck such a horrid feare in the City, that many of the abler sort purposed to flie and forsake the City, but were reanimated and withdrawne from their intents by *Publius Cornelius Scipio*. *Publius* his sonne, a magnanimous young Gentleman, and then scarce foure and twenty compleat.

The fourth yeare following, *Claudius Marcellus* tooke *Syracusa* after a long continuing siege. In the sacking of which City

^h A towne of *Apulia* in *Italy*.

City, the famous Mathematician *Archimedes* was slaine: who was drawing certaine Astronomicall figures in dust, not dreaming of the conquest of his country. *Marcellus* having notice hereof, tooke his death wonderfull heavily, and commanded his body to be buried: not onely suffering the Conquered City to remaine in safety, as *Cicero* writes, but also left it so furnished, that it should stand for a Monument of victory, humanitie, and clemencie. Moreover, as hee speakes upon *Verres* the *Prætors* arrivall there; in this victory of *Marcellus*, there were fewer men, than gods slaine: but *Livie* reports, that many abominable examples of wrath, envie, and avarice were then and there shewed. *Cicero* when he was *Quæstor* of *Sicilia*, having by some description found out the place of

† Much like our Lord chiefe Justice at this day.

‡ Much like our office of Lord Treasurer.

Archimedes buriall, shewed his tomb to the Senate of *Syracusa* 137. years afterwards, although it was quite worne out of memory, growne over with briars and brambles, and unknowne to the very Citizens themselves. He further reports that this City of *Syracusa*, was the greatest and most beautifull city in *Greece*, and that it was compact of foure very great Cities: the Island, where was the fountaine of *Arethusa*, having great store of fish: *Acradania* where the market place * *Prado*, and * Senate-house stood: *Tyche*, where the Temple of *Fortune* stood: *Neapolis* built last of all, where the most spacious Theater was erected. Moreover this, of any forraigne Nation, was the first that entred into amitie and allegiance with the *Romans*, and was their first province, as the same *Cicero* testifies. *Hannibal*, soone after his victo-

* *Porticus*.
The public walking place for pleasure, recreation, or exercise.
* *Curia*.

victory, compelled all *Campania* to bee yielded up to him: but his Army wintering at *Capua* with superfluity of victuals and riot, became wholly disjointed and broken. The third year after the overthrow of *Syracusa*, *Capua* was surrendered into the hands of the *Romanes*: and it was long and much demurred upon, whether or no, they should quite destroy the City: at length they agreed to preserve it, yet lest it should at any time afterwards, be able to raise any rebellion, their fields were quite taken away, all manner of authority both of Magistrates and Senators abrogated, as also the Council of Estate, no Image of a Common-wealth left, but was appointed to bee a store-house for fruit, the plowmens rendezvous, the countrey-mens market towne, and the common Garner and
corne-

Cornehouse for the country of *Campania*. Within two yeares after this, *Asdrubal* brought over new Auxiliary Forces into *Italy*, but was slaine at the river of *Metaurum*, by *Marcus Livius Salinator*, & *Caius Clandius Nero*, Consuls. In the meane while *Publius Cornelius Scipio* had good successe in *Spaine*, after his Father and his uncle had lost their lives there. Hee having recovered the whole province, returned to *Rome*, and being made Consull, desired to bee authorized over *Africa*, that he might make war there. But *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, an aged grave Senator withstood him very earnestly; and urged that it was not fit to passe into *Africa*. but to joyne battell with *Hannibal Scipio* contrarywise, that if warre were made with the *Carthaginians* within their owne Quarters, they must of necessity, be
con-

constrained to call home *Hannibal* out of *Italy*, in whom they settled their chiefe hopes and helps. After much dispute the Senate granted *Scipio* the Province of *Sicily*, and permits him, if it might be commodius to the Commonwealth, to passe over into *Africa*. Hee therefore at length sets forward out of *Sicilie* into *Africa*: where, what hee had foretold the Senate by word, he confirmed by deed. For the *Carthaginians* having received some overthrowes by him, and being much endammaged, call backe *Hannibal*. Thus hee who for sixteene yeares together had raged up and downe *Italy*, and pickt out a place under the very walles of *Rome*, where to pitch his Tents was compelled to returne home, though sore against his will and to his great grieve: where at length in his owne country quar-

quarrell, hee was vanquished by *Scipio*; who soone after, by decree of the Senate, concluded a peace with the Enemy. Hereupon came his surname of *Africanus*.

But here we must consider, after what manner the *Romans* crept out of these most intricat streights, for all their fortune now hung by a most slender threed; yet so it was destined, that they should oversway all force and trouble, and become Lords of the whole earth. Some report that *Hannibal* foresaw this, when hee heard of his brother *Asdrubals* overthrow. The words which he then used; *Horace* sets them downe in that Ode, wherein he celebrates the fame of *Drusus* and his house; which being most learned and elegant, worthily amongst other matters, deserves commemoration by all of the younger sort. Thus

F the

Hannibal
vanquished.
An. mund.
3797.

Horace li. 4.
Ode, 4.

The Roman wars
with Philip King of
Macedonia,
3770.

The Roman wars
with Antiochus, King
of Syria,
3777.

the *Romanes* being at peace with the *Carthaginians*; besides those warres wherein they were employed, in *Italy*, *Istria*, and *Lusitania*: made sharpe warre against *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, who infested the Countrey of *Greece*. In this warre *Titus Quintus Flaminius* was Generall, who at length, getting the upper hand of the Enemy, did by decree of the Senate restore *Greece*, to its former liberty: and amongst other injunctions, prohibited King *Philip* from making war in any place, out of his owne Territories, without a decree of the Senate. To this warre another succeeded, against *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who passing over into *Europe*, was overthrowne, and expelled *Greece*, by *Mannius Glabrio*, *Philip* King of *Macedon*, aiding the *Romanes* in that warre. Those before recited Kings of *Asia*,

Asia, *Syria*, and *Macedonia*, descended from their posterity, who, as wee have aboue related, divided the Provinces amongst them after *Alexander* the Great his death. For *Carthage* being pacified, and all *Italy* brought under subjection; the *Romanes* having subdued their neighbouring Countries of *Europe*, both by sea and land, were now growne to that height, that Kings and people farre remote implored their patronage.

After this manner the *Egyptians* (whose King *Ptolemy Epiphanes* was, a very young Prince, and not of ability by reason of his non-age to governe them) being brought into eminent danger by *Antiochus* the Great, sent over their Ambassadors to *Rome*, petitioning the Senate to undertake the tuition of their young King. Hereupon the

P 2 Senate

Senate enjoyned *Antiochus* to forbear *Egypt*: He hercat incensed, but more especially, when *Hannibal* who was fled to him, and remained his guest, very earnestly perswaded him to the warre: Strucke over with a Navie into *Greece*, and there, as wee reported before, was put to flight. Whereupon the *Romans* setting forth with an Armado, pursue him, and striking over into *Asia*, overthrow in a maine battle, and beat him backe beyond the Mountaine *Taurus*. *Cicero* relates, how after this overthrow hee was wont to say, that the *Romans* had done him a very good turne, for now (being freed from too exceeding great government) hee would containe himselfe within the moderate bounds of a Kingdome. *Lucius Cornelius Scipio*, *Publius Scipio Africanus* his brother, was Captaine General

nerall in this warre, thereupon surnamed *Asiaticus*.

After this, *Marcus Fulvius Nobilior*, vanquished the *Aetolians*, and triumphed over them. And *Publius Scipio Africanus*, after his returne home out of *Asia*, (whither hee was sent in Ambassage to his brother, in time of this warre) being crost by the Tribunes of the Commons: withdrew himselfe into his village of *Liturnum*, and there, this man of transcendent worth, ended his life, being as many writes, 52. yeares old, of the same age with *Marcus Portius Cato*. In that Dialogue, which *Cicero* writ of old age, hee brings in *Cato* speaking very affectionately and honourably, both of his age and studies; but most especially extolling his magnanimity: Howbeit *Livie* writes, that *Cato* was his enemy, and was wont much to

! A certaine people of *Greece*.

m Officers appointed for protection of the Commons against the Nobles.

Steldan (as *Meibomius* notes) mistakes *Africanus*, for *Quintus Fabius Cunctator*, whom *Cicero* spake of.

disquiet himselfe with the odious envie, that hee bore against him for his fortitude. *Cicero* commends him for his dexterous celerity in dispatch of bu-
gnes.

At this time flourisht those Poets, *Ennius*, *Plautus*, and *Nevius*.

After *Antiochus* his overthrow, *Hannibal* fled to *Perusia*, King of *Bythinia*: and (when the *Romans* desired to have him delivered into their hand) by a draught of poyson finished his life.

Hannibal
poysoneth
himselſe,
An. 3876.

To *Antiochus*, his son *Antiochus Epiphanes* succeeded, who likewise practised by treachery to have seized upon the Kingdome of *Egypt*, for that he was uncle to *Ptolemy Philometer* King of *Egypt*, who succeeded after his Fathers death; hereupon, professing himselfe to be the young Kings Tutor, purposed to dispatch him

him, and so transferre the sway of government into his owne hands, but his plot being discovered, the *Romans* (whom the *Egyptians* had againe solicited for aid) sent over to him in Ambassage *Caius Popilius Lanus*, who comming to conference with *Antiochus*, commanded him in the name of the *Romans* to depart from *Alexandria*, which hee then besieged: who desiring time to deliberate upon it; *Lanus* with a little rod drew a circle round about him in the place where hee stood, and in flat tearmes charged him to give his answer what hee would doe, before hee stirred out of that Ring. Hee hereat dismaid, and not being ignorant of the puissance of the *Romans*, promised peace.

Those passages are onely for this purpose mentioned, that it may appeare how the *Romans*,

from these small beginnings, gathered ground step by step, and climbed up to the highest branch of government. For now their puissance having out-strip the bounds of *Italy*, made an impression into severall Quarters of the world: but a great part of their labour yet remained towards the keeping in together the ponderous burthen of this their Empire, whose circuit contained the chiefest part of the whole world, as hereafter, though briefly, I declare in order.

Philip King of *Macedon*, he whom I formerly spoke of, taking it very hainously that the *Romans* had put him to such a straight: was minded to renew the warre, but being prevented by death, his sonne and successor *Perseus*, having beene long before that incited against the *Romans*, undertooke this warre as it were

a part

a part of his inheritance: but *Lucius Aemilius Paulus*, the second time Consull, at length overthrew him in battle, took him, together with his wife, mother, and Children, and led them in triumph; for this cause surnamed *Macedonicus*: and from that time *Macedonia* became one of the Provinces of the *Romans*. The yeare next before this, died *Ennius*, aged 70. yeares, as *Cicero* hath it. Within a few yeares following, *Publius Cornelius Nasica* subdued *Dalmatia*, and not long after the third Punicke or *Carthaginian* warre begonne. For the *Carthaginians* being impatient of peace and ease, offer violence and hostility to the rest of their neighbours, but more especially to *Massinissa*, King of *Numidia*, a confederate and friend to the *Romans*. The *Romans* being requested

F 5

for

Perseus K. of *Macedonia*, with his wife, mother & children, led in triumph at Rome by *Aemilius Paulus*, 3802.

The third Punicke or *Carthaginian* warre, 3819.

for their aid, decreed to make warre in the 604. yeare of *Rome* built: but herein they differed in their opinions, whether it were better to raze the Citie, or preserve it safe: some were of opinion, that it should not bee destroyed; for that said they, *Carthage* being taken away, they should fall into civill warres, and diffentions amongst themselves: but *Marcus Portius Cato*, urging the contrary, shewed what danger might hang over the commonwealth of *Rome*, by reason of that Citie, unless it were quite destroyed; and this his opinion carried it, hee himseife departing his life in the time of this deliberation, having attained to the eighty fift yeare of his age.

Cicero ranks him amongst the ancient Orators, and places him next after *Marcus Cornelius Cethegus*, whom *Ennius*

(as hee reports) extolled. Hee also further relates, that there were a hundred and fiftie of *Catoes* Orations extant, stuf with excellent words and matter: and reprehends those of his time for their too much nicenesse, in not diligently perusing them. He compares him with *Lysias* the *Athenian* Writer.

In this third *Punicke* warre, *Publius Scipio Emilianus*, *Publius Macedonicus* his son, and *Publius Scipio Aphricanus* his nephew by adoption, was at length made Capaine Generall. Hee in the fourth yeare of this warre, begun by others, after a sharpe siege continuing for certaine dayes, tooke the Citie of *Carthage*, sack't it, burnt it, and laid it level with the ground, thereupon gaining his surname, likewise stiled *Aphricanus*, as he was, that overthrew *Hannibal*,

Carthage
destroyed,
3822.

as before said. And this was the period of the most puissant time, which by originall was more ancient then Rome; and for worthinesse of Capitaines, scarce inferiour to it, having borne rule farre and wide. Cicero writes, that *Publius Scipio* after hee had taken *Carthage*, restored to the *Sicilians*, those Ensignes and ornaments which the *Carthaginians* had taken from them some yeares before: as also to the *Agrigentines*, that famous brazen Bull, which is reported to bee *Phalaris* the Tyrants, wherein hee was wont for punishment, to inclose men alive, and then to set it on fire. This *Phalaris* lost not his life by treachery, as many other Tyrants did, but the whole multitude of the *Agrigentines* fell upon him. Cicero calls *Africa* the tower of all Provinces. Much about this time, the *Romans* made warre

war with the *Achaians* a certain people of *Greece* for offering injury to the Ambassadors.

Lucius Mummius Consull, was Capraine Generall in this warre, who getting the upper hand in battell, forced all *Achaia* to be yielded up to him, and by decree of the Senate, set fire on *Corinth* the chiefe City, and utterly subverted it: lest at any time hereafter, being repaired, it might arise and lift up head againe. *Mummius* hereupon was surnamed *Achaicus*. About this time also one *Viriathus*, (who from a Shepherd grew to be a Hunter, from a Hunter, to a Highway-thiefe, and afterward, Leader of a strong Army) kept the Country of *Lusitania* in possession, who for some certaine yeares holding play with the *Romanes*, and very oft putting them to the foyle, was at length treacherously slaine: and soone

Now Portugal in
Spain.

soone after, *Decius Iunius Brutus* subdued all *Lusitania*, even to the *Ocean*. In the meane time the *Romanes* received a great overthrow from the *Numantines* a people of *Spain*: for refusing to accept of the peace made by *Mummius* the Consull, in regard it was dishonourable, of a new create *Publius Scipio Emiliannus Africanus*, Consull, contrary to the ordinary course, and to him commit the charge of the warre: who marching forth with an Army, having recalled the soldiers, growne more effeminate and impatient of labour, to observance of strict Military discipline, after hee had besieged the City of *Numantia* some certaine dayes, tooke and subverted it in the fourteenth yeare after the subversion of *Carthage*, and of *Rome* built, sixe hundred and twenty. *Cicero* calls *Carthage* and *Numan-*

Numantia
destroyed
3832.

tia,

tia, the two terrours of the *Roman* Empire.

At this time there arose an uproare of the bond-slaves in *Sicilie*: who having gathered together great forces, were at length with much ado repressed by *Caius Fulvius* the Consull. After this the *Romanes* had war with *Aristomachus* in *Asia*: for *Attalus* King of *Pergamos*, had by his testament made the *Romanes* his helres, but *Aristomachus* being allied to him, seized upon that part of *Asia*, and defrauded the *Romanes* of the benefit of his Testament. Him, *Marcus Perperna*, Consull, vanquished and at length tooke prisoner. The yeare following, which was the 635 yeare of *Rome* built, *Scipio Africanus* lying at his owne house, was in the night time murdered by his owne kinsfolkes, as it was supposed. *Cicero* makes relation of

Scipio A-
fricanus
murdered
3837.

of his most fluent eloquence, his fidelity and integrity: and writes, that albeit the whole City, was plunged in depth of sorrow for his death, yet no man opened his mouth about the cause therof. He reports also, that in this yeare, the sunne was twice doubled. Thus this most renowned Commander ended his daies, aged 56 yeares, which, as *Cicero* in a most sweet fictitious invention faignes, *Aphricanus* the elder had forewarned him of. In this age lived *Lucilius Terence*, *Pacuvius*, *Accius*, *Licinius*, *Carilius*. *Afranius Cains Lalinus*, one most intimate with *Aphricanus*, calls this *Pacuvius* his friend, but *Terence* his familiar consort. After this, *Fabius Maximus* Consull, in a maine battle, overthrew the ⁿ *Allobroges*, ^o *Arverni*, and ^p *Ruteni*, people of *Gallia*. At the same time, *Cains Gracchus*, Tri-
but e

ⁿ Of Savoy.
^o About the
River Roire.
^p About
Rhodes.

bune of the Souldiers, an eloquent man, and defender of the *Agrarian* Law, was shaine at *Rome*, his brother *Tiberius Gracchus* having twelve yeares before lost his life for the like cause. *Cicero* gives both of them commendations for their eloquence, and writes, that *Tiberius* his Orations were not very beautifull set forth in words, but were acute and full of wisdom: and *Cains* his brothers, were fittest to be perused by those of the younger sort, as serving not onely to whet on, but also to nourish the wit, and hee styles him the most witty and most eloquent of all the *Romanes*.

Gracchus dream't that hee heard his brother *Tiberius* telling him that hee should dye of the same death wherof he did, and as *Cicero* reports, he told it to many before hee was created Tribune of the commons.

Their

The warre
with *Ingurtha* King of
Numidia
began *An-*
no Mundi.
3857.

Ended,
3859.

Their Lawes are extant, about provision of corne, replantation of Colonies, souldiers rewards for their service, government of the Province, the peoples suffrages about election of Magistrates, and of letting to farme King *Attalus* his Lands, and the countrey of *Asia*. After their Tribunitian diffentions followed that war, which the *Romanes* had with *Ingurtha* King of *Numidia*. It was begunne by *Lucius Calpurnius Bestia*, Consull; continued by *Quintus Caelius Metellus*, and ended by *Caius Marius* the Consull, who served in the warres with *Publius Scipio*: for *Bacchus* King of *Mauritania*, *Ingurtha's* confederate, not willing any longer to undergoe the hazzard of warre, delivered up *Ingurtha* bound, into *Sylla's* hands, who was sent over to him for that purpose by *Marius*. And at this

this very time, which was in the sixe hundred forty seventh yeare of *Rome* built, was *Marcus Tullius Cicero* borne, being eight yeares after the birth of that most famous Oratour, *Quintus Hortensius*. In the time of this *Ingurthine* warre, the 4 *Cimbrians* and 1 *Turons*, pierce some into *Italy*, some into *Gallia*; where having very much annoyed the *Romanes*, and in certaine battels, sometimes overcoming the Proconsuls, sometimes their Lieutenants were at length overthrowne, and put to the sword by *Caius Marius*, the fourth time Consull: the *Turons* at *Aquensis*, and the *Cimbrians* on the marches of *Insubria*.

To this felicitie succeeded a new tumult: for certaine people of *Italy*, as the *Samnites*, *Pelignians*, *Marsi*, *Vesuntians*, *Marsi*, *Umbrians* &c.

Cicero born
38.

q *Danes*.
r *Germanes*
vanquished
by *Caius*
Marius
3867.

f *Aix*.

r *Lombord*.

The *Sociall*
war 3877.

The warre
with *Mithridates*
3880.

Picentines, Lucanians, revolted from the *Romanes*. At divers battels, at length they were reduced to subjection. In the necke of this, followes another mischiefe, and a dangerous on to the Commonwealth: for *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, expelled *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*, and *Nichomedes* King of *Bythinia*, (both friends and confederates with the *Romanes*) out of their dominions; and seizing upon *Phrygia* a Province of the *Romanes* broke into *Asia*.

Hereupon the Senate decreed to remedy it by the sword: but just in the nicke, sprung up a faction, some requiring *Lucius Sylla* a man of Noble parentage, others *Caius Marius* for their Generall. *Publius Sulpitius* Tribune of the Commons, ayded *Marius* his party, but *Sylla* having command over the Army, expelled *Marius*

rius the City; who thus exiled and lurking in the marshes about *Minturna*, not without very imminent danger of his life, in a little Barke, stricke over into *Africa*. In *Sylla's* absence, in the warres of *Asia*, *Lucius Cornelius Cinna*, Consull, began to raise an uproare and practice new seditions: who, after he was banished by his colleague *Cneius Octavius*, and expelled the City, makes fresh head againe, and joynes with *Caius Marius*, who upon that occasion was returned from *Africa*.

Thus having contracted their forces they joyntly besiege the City of *Rome*, on that side where the village of *Ianiculum* stood: when many of the City, shewing themselves not so much cowards, as perfidious wretches (no meanes for resistance being left) giving them entrance, they

Cinna and Marius besiege and take *Rome*
3882.

they made all places flow with blood and destruction, and forthwith proclaiming themselves Consuls, in that their office, exercise much cruelty: among the rest *Lucius Cinna* committed that famous orator *Marcus Antonius* to the sword, and *Caius Marius* did the like for *Quintus Cassius*. *Lucius Sylla* hearing of those hurly-burles, having in a manner recovered all that hee warred for, concluding a peace with *Mithridates*, returns into *Italy*, but *Marius*, seventh time Consull, dyed before his arrivall. *Lucius Cinna* had for his Collegue *Cneius Papirius Carbo* on their party; who although they opposed *Sylla* with might and maine, were, together with *Marius* his son put to flight: and *Sylla* being now sole Commander, pursued his adversaries very sharply, hung out a writ

writ of proscription, sels the proscribers goods, and disabled their children of all privilege and right of bearing honours in the Commonwealth: and then making himselfe Dictator, carried all matters according to his owne will, and infringed the Tribunes authority: and when he sold the Cittizens goods, declared in the publicke assemblies, that hee sould nothing but his owne prey. Briefly, it came to that passe, that no man without his consent, could hold either goods, country, or life: and with such bitter hatred was he incensd against *Caius Marius*, that hee caused the Reliques of his body to be scattered and strewed up and downe the River ^u *Anio*; and hee himselfe was the first of any Nobleman of the house of the *Comitices* that desired to be burnt by fire: it may be fearing

u *Teveron.*

ring lest the same accident should befall his own dead body. *Cicero* relates that *Marinus* was strong and valiant, and constant in his wrath: but hee taxes *Sylla* of vehemencie, and *Lucius Cinna* of cruelty. Hee further stile *Marinus* the terror of his enemies, and the hope and helpe of his Country. *Lucius Sylla* made foure new Lawes, against Forgery, Parricide, Murther and Injuries. In the time of his Dictatorship, *Marcus Cicero* aged 26 yeares, came into the Court, and pleaded, *Sextus Roscius*, his cause in publicke. Before him, these Oratours were most famous, *Quintus Catulus*, *Caius Iulius*, *Marcus Antonius*, *Lucius Crassus*. In which age, saith *Cicero*, the Latine tongue was growne to full perfection in a manner. This age indeed, wherein *Cicero* lived, did most of all excell in learning. For
to

to let passe so many and so worthy Oratours; there were famous Lawyers, and amongst the rest, *Caius Aquilius*, *Gallus Lucius*, *Lucilius Balbus*, *Caius Inventius*, *Sextus Papirius*, who were *Quintus Mutius Scavola*, the * *Pontifices* Auditors, to whom *Cicero* also in his youth was a retainer. *Publius Servius Sulpitius* was well neere *Cicerones* equall, hee was Auditor of the above named men: and *Anulus Ossilius*, *Publius Alphenus Varus*, *Caius Titus Decius* the two *Assidues*, *Caius Atteius*, *Pacuvius Flavius*, *Priscus*, *Cinna*, and *Publius Caelius* were his schollers. At the same time, with *Sulpitius*, flourish *Caius Trebatius*, whose scholler *Antisthenes Laabeo* was. *Cicero* extolling the deceased *Sulpitius* in most ample words, saith, That if all who ever in any age professed the law in this Iste, were gathered
there

* Chiefe
Priest about the
Sacrifices.

thered together into one place, they were not to be compared with *Servius Sulpitius*; for he was experienced in point of equity, as well as in strict lawes.

Amongst those who were proscribed, *Quintus Sertorius* was one, a man renowned, both for his couragious valour and experience in military affaires. Hee begun a most fierce warre in the further parts of *Spaine*, where overthrowing certaine *Roman* Generals, brought many Cities into subjection.

Hereupon the guidance of this warre, was at length committed to *Cneius Pompeius*: when after many battles, with diversity of fortune on both sides, at length *Sertorius* was treacherously slaine, and afterwards *Pompey*, being almost the tenth yeare after the beginning of the warre, recovered *Spaine*. About this time

Ni-

Sertorius
his warre,
3870.

Nichodemes King of *Bythinia*, departing this life, made the *Romans* his heires: But *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who formerly in that faction, betwixt *Marinus* and *Sylla* had stricke a league with *Sertorius*, seizing upon *Bythinia*, with maine forces renewed the war: Against him *Lucius Lucullus* was sent with an Army, who when hee was Consul, had good successe in his batties of Horsemen; and afterwards being Proconsull, defeating his forces, and recovering *Bythinxia*, caused him to retire into *Pontus*: and there too, *Mithridates* receiving an ooe throw in a maine battle, fled to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*: yet *Lucullus* still following and pursuing him, in some few battailes defeated both their forces: but the mutinous dissensions amongst the Souldiers, by some craftily raised, hindered

G 2

him

him from fully finishing the warre, and bringing home the wished successe and honour of his victory. For within a while after *Lucullus* being called home, *Cneius Pompey* was made Capitaine Generall in that warre: to which service *Marcus Cicero* also was a motioner, having made a very elegant Oration to the people in *Pompey's* commendation. *Lucullus* thus recalled, held his triumph nevertheless, and bestowed a very sumptuous banquet upon the *Romans*: soone after this, leaving his Offices in the Common-wealth, he lived at home privately, studying Philosophy, and erected a most copiously furnished Library. In his ordinary table, he was (as at all times else) very sumptuous and magnificent. *Cicero* makes mention of this Library, and says that hee was wont to come thither to cull forth

forth bookes: *Pompey* put *Mithridates* to flight, and pursued him very farre. He caused King *Tigranes* to yield himselfe over into his hands, and seeing him abased and forlorne in his Campe, advanced him, as *Cicero* writes, and placing the * Diadem upon his head againe, which he had taken from him, under certaine cautions, commanded him to raigae againe. At length *Mithridates* being besieged by his owne sonne *Pharnaces*, slew himselfe. That warre which *Pompey* made against the *Pyrates* (which was before hee went against *Mithridates*) wonne him much authority.

This warre thus appeased, presently another civill broyle is broached: for *Lucius Catiline* with many more, conspired the ruine of the Common-wealth, but by *Cicero's* singular industry (who was then

* *Insigne regium.*

Consull) his villany was discovered, he expelled the Citie, and having gathered together certaine bands and troopes of abject fellowes in *Heiruria*, was in battaile by *Caius Antonius* Consull, *Cicerones* colleague, overthrowne and slaine. *Cicero* every where amongst his workes, speakes much of the service which hee then performed for the Common-wealth, and makes relation not onely of the fire-brands then seene in the night time, the flaming of the Elements, Lightnings and Earthquakes: but also applies those wondrous prodigies, which hapned when *Lucius Cotta* and *Tarquatinus* were Consuls, (being two yeares before his Consulship) to this time: when many Turrets in the Capitoll were stricke downe, the Images of the gods overthrowne, the statues of the ancient *Heroes* beate downe

downe, the brazen Tables of the Law melted; as also the statue of *Romes* builder, *Romulus* in forme of an Infant, gaping and sucking at the teats of a Wolfe, was smitten. *Cicero* describes *Catilines* nature and qualities; sayes, that there never was such another Monster as hee upon the face of the Earth, composed of such contrary, different, and mutually antipathizing appetites and dispositions of nature.

In the time of *Cicerones* Consulship was *Caius Octavius* borne, and *India* made Tributary to the *Romanes*, after *Cneius Pompey* had surprized the Citie of *Ierusalem*. The fift yeare following, *Lucius Piso*, and *Aulus Gabinus* Consuls, the * *Helvetians* changed their habitation, and levying maine forces intended to passe thorough the Province of *Gallia*, into the further parts thereof,

Caius Octavius borne
3906.

* Now
called
Switzers.

That part
of France,
between the
River of
Seine and
Garonne
is now
Welshes.
A British
dwelling
being a
little
more to the
westward.

and there to seate themselves, in regard of the fertility of the soyle. But *Caius Julius Caesar*, who was sixe yeares younger then *Cicero*, having notice hereof, preparing an Army, (the Senate having authorized him over that Province) marcht thither, and in pitcht battle vanquished the Enemy, and afterwards going out against *Ariovistus* King of the *Germanes*, who had annoyed the Countrey of *Gallia*, & *Celtica*, but more especially the *Hedues*, confederates with the *Romanes*, overthrew him at *Besanson*, a Towne of the *Sequans*, not farre from the *Rhine*. Soone after hee brought the whole Countrey of *Gallia* in subjection to the *Romanes*, and forthwith striking over the sea into *Britanie*, conquered it.

Cicero reports, that *Cesar* writ to him out of *Britaine* on the

the first day of *September*, and the Letters came to his hands the eight and twentieth day of the same moneth. When *Cesar* went into *Gallia*, *Cicero* being molested by *Publius Clodius*, Tribune of the Commons, departed into exile: first making an Oration to the Gentry and Commons, wherein he commended his children and family to their care: and within a few moneths after, being called backe by the Senate (with exceeding great congratulation of the people) made another Oration to the *Romanes* wherein he rendred thanks to his friends. Afterwards hee layed the blame on *Lucius Piso* and *Aulus Gabinius* Consuls, for his banishment, and shewed that by them hee was betrayed, declyming certaine Orations against each of them, in one whereof, hee counsell'd the Senate to take

G 5 from

from them the Provinces of *Syria* and *Macedonia*, and not to call backe *Caius Caesar*, having most happy successe in his warres in *Gallia*, but to continue his authority: whereby he might fully finish the war. Meane while *Ptolemy Auletes*, King of *Egypt* (for his sloathfulnessse and cruelty thrust out of his Kingdome) came to *Rome*, and the Senate at *Cneius Pompeyes* entreaty, restor'd him by *Julius Gabinus*, expelling *Archelaus*, whom the people had ordained to be their King.

At length *Gabinus* was adjudged to pay into the common treasury 10000. Talents, or as some of our times suppose 6000000. because he had received so much from *Ptolemy*. And *Marcus Crassus* (who had in charge the managing of the *Parthian* warre) having past over the River of *Euphrates*, was overthrowne, and soone

Every Talent amounteth to 175. pound Sterling.

soone after shine an enter-view upon *Truce*. This was hee who was wont to say, that no man was rich, except hee could maintaine an Army at his owne charge. About this time was *Publius Clodius* slain by *Titus Anaius Milo*; *Cicero* defended *Milo* (*Cneius Pompey* being then the third time, and alone Consul) yet at length hee was commanded to goe into exile.

The warres with the *Galles* being ended, which was about the eight yeare thereof, that civill warre of *Caius Caesars*, with his sonne in law *Pompey*, burst forth. The occasion whereof was, because *Caesar* was to be deprived of his Consulship, except hee would first dismisse his forces, and surrender his Province, but hee was advised that it could no wayes stand with his safety, to part from his Army: yet hee condescen-

• An Army consist'd of 2400 foot, and 2000 horse.

The civill warre betwixt *Caesar* and *Pompey*, begun 39. 6.

b Now
Rinardisla.

c pueh.

d Durace
in Macedo-
nia.

descended upon condition ; that *Pompey* as well as hee , should yeeld up his forces : but when that was refused, marching out with his forces with incredible celerity , hee left *Gallia* , and came into *Italy* , where entering into the Countrey of *Flaminia* , hee tooke many townes , some by force, other some by dedition : Vpon notice hereof, *Pompey* and the two Consuls, *Caius Marcellus* , and *Lucius Lentulus* fly from *Rome* to *Brundisium* , a sea coast Towne in *Apulia* : thither marcht *Cesar* , but before his arrivall, the Consuls had sturcke over the Seas to *Durachium* ; and not long after *Pompey* followes them. Now *Cesar* being prevented by time, not having a Navie in readinesse, could not pursue them, but returns to *Rome* , where calling together the Senate, hee makes complaint of his injuries, and also

c Marfiles
in France.

also propounded certaine conditions of peace : but being sleighted of by the Senate, hee marches to *Massilia* , where the gates were shut against him : hereupon rigging his Navie, hee besieges it both by sea and land, and there leaving his Deputies, sets forward into *Spaine* , where at length hee compels *Petreius* and *Africanus* , two of *Pompey's* Captains, together with the whole Army, to yield. Then he returns to *Massilia* , which City despairing of all ayde, presently yields to his power : and after hee was made Dictator in his absence, by *Marcus Lepidus* the Prætor, repaires to *Rome* , calls an assembly, and is created Consull, together with *Publius Servilius Isauricus* : Soone after having settled the affaires of the City, hee strikes over into *Greece* , and at length overthrew *Pompey* in *Thessaly* in

*Pompey overthrown
3921.*

in a maine battell, and disbanded him, though his Army farre exceeded *Cæsars*. *Pompey* thus put to flight arrives in *Egypt*, *Ptolomy*, *Dionysius Ptolomy Auletes* Son, being then King thereof: which *Auletes*, (when hee was expelled his Kingdome) *Pompey* had restored by *Aulus Gabinus*, as aforesaid. In regard of which benefit, hee expected ayde and protection from that Countrey: but the King being a child, his Nobles (either despising *Pompeyes* fortune, or else fearing some troubles) treacherously kills him. *Cæsar* pursuing *Pompey*, arrives at *Alexandria* with 3200 men, and there first of all had notice of *Pompeyes* death. *Cicero* passing his censure upon both of them. If in the last war, saith hee, *Pompey* had abated somewhat from his austere gravity, and *Cæsar* much from his ambition,

And flaine.

bition, we should have had both a firme peace, and some Common-wealth left us.

The King of *Egypt* was then in warres with his sister *Cleopatra*. Hereupon *Cæsar* being at *Alexandria*, would have their controversies rather decided by course of Law before himselfe, than by civill warres amongst themselves: because hee was Consull of *Rome*, and some yeares before, there was confederacie agreed upon with *Ptolomy* the Kings Father by decree and consent of the Senate. But the States tooke this most hainously, complaining that their Kings Royall Majesty was eclipsed, in calling him to sit in judgement upon their controversies. Thus incensed in mind they prepare to make warre against *Cæsar*, but hee after much danger getting the upper hand, did not reduce it into the forme

forme of a Province: but tolerated *Cleopatra*, and her younger brother (the King being slain) to hold the kingdom. From thence marching into *Syria*, and afterwards into *Pontus*, hee put to flight King *Pharnaces*, *Mithridates* his Sonne, and settled peace in *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, *Gallia*, *Greece*, *Pontus* and *Bythinia*. Forthwith returning into *Italy*, and so to *Rome* about the middle of Winter, at the Winter, * Sunsted, hee strikes over from *Lilybeum*, into *Africa*, though warned by a chiefe Soothsayer, not to take his voyage before the end of Winter. *Scipio* and *Cato*, *Marcus Pontius*, *Cato's* Nephewes sonnes were fled thither from the battell at *Pharsalia*, and having gathered together a great Army, drew King ^h *Juba* into confederacie with them *Cesar* marching thither, overthrew

* *Solstitium*.
f A towne
and promontory in
Sicily.

g Where
pumpy was
overthrowne
h King of
Mauritania

threw and destroyed them all; but *Cato*, (lest hee should fall into his hand) killed himselfe at *Utica*: which fact *Cicero* defends, and saith, that it was better for him (whom nature had indued with incredible gravity) so to doe, than to behold the face of a Tyrant. This *Cato* was of the sect of the *Stoicks*, and would oftentimes maintaine strange opinions in the Senate, as though he were versed in *Platoes* politickes, as *Cicero* saith, and not in the reffise off-spring of *Romulus*. Afterward *Cesar* repaires to *Rome*, and having triumphed over *Gallia*, *Egypt*, *Pontus* and *Africa*, sets forward to *Spaine*, where he warred against, and subdued *Sextus Pompeius*. Thus having vanquished all his adversaries, and settled a peace in many Nations farre and wide: in the fift yeare after the beginning of

i Now called
Biserta
in *Barbary*.

The fourth
Monarchy
begun by
Caius Ce-
sar an 3925
being 300.
yeares and
odde after
Alexander
the Great.

of his civill wars, hee returnes to *Rome*, where after hee had triumphed over *Hispaine*, hee assumed the offered title and authority of perpetuall Dictator, and swayed the Senate according to his owne will; hee, in a manner having the sole bestowing of all honours, and publicke offices, conferring them upon whom hee pleased thereby incurring many mens ill will.

And now the State of the Common-wealth being altered, and the supreme government thereof reduced to one mans principality, those conspiracies then in brewing against him, were at length, broached: For, in the fift moneth after his returne to *Rome*, hee was slaine in *Pompeyes* * Court-house, on the Ides of *March*, and by those very men, whom by his late shewed kindnesse, hee had obliged to him

Caius Caesar
slaine.
* *Curia*.

him, as also pardoned them for serving against him in the *Pompeian* warre. Those were *Marcus* and *Decius Brutus*, *Caius Cassius*, *Cneius Domitius*, *Caius Trebonius*, *Quintus Tullius Cimber*, two of the *Serviloes*, *Casca*, *Hala*, and many more, *Marcus Antonius* the Consull, *Casars* Collegue, indicted *Cicero* also before the Senate, as guilty of the murder: for that *Marcus Brutus* presently after *Cesar* was slaine (holding up his dagger on high) shouted aloud, and nominated him, congratulating him for recoverie of their libertie.

Many report that *Caius Caesar* spake to *Marcus Brutus* in Greeke, as hee rushed upon him, and called him Sonne, how they take it, I know not; but it is evident out of *Cicero*, that *Brutus* was fiftene yeares younger than hee.

Caius

Caesar made divers lawes, some whereof when he was Confull, and other some when hee was Dictator, which after his name were called the *Julian Lawes*: as, about distribution of lands, concerning Violence, Majesty, Extortion, Priest-ships, Vsfury. Other Lawes there were, which goe under his name, but were made by *Octavius*. All commend him for his clemencie, and *Cicero* gives him praise for his wit, quicknesse, reason, memory, learning, providence, diligence: but hee stormed grievously at his authority, yet secretly and in an Epistle to *Atticus*, Thou shalt perceive, saith hee, that this kingdome can scarce hold halfe a yeare together. But in all those proceedings, *Cicero* carryed himselfe very wavering and inconstantly, for during the warre, hee followed *Pompeys* party,

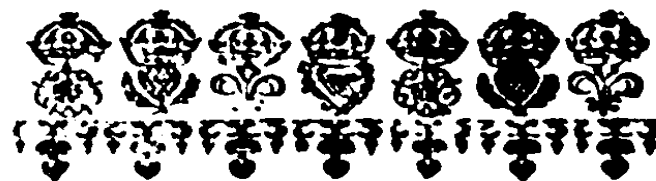
party, and his campe, although he reprehended his discouragement of mind and cowardize, and in his Epistles to his friends, hee calls *Caesar* a war-waging Tyrant and Monster. But after *Pompey* was put to flight, and slaine, and *Caesar* had pardoned many of his adversaries, he changes his stile, and in three set orations extolled him with praises to the very heavens. Further, when *Caesar* heard that there was treason plotted against him, and would often say, that he had lived long enough; hee beseeches and requests him to reject that opinion: for although hee was full fraught with glory, and in that regard, for himselfe, had lived long enough, yet he had not lived long enough for the Commonwealth, which could not be without his ayde and protection: as concerning any danger, hee need not trouble himselfe.

telic. For all of us, saith he, doe not onely promise to watch about and guard thee, but also to interpose our owne sides and bodies. But for all this, after *Cæsars* death he rejoyced wonderfully, and boasted, that they who had slaine him, had obtained that glory, which could scarce be contained within the heavens.

This therefore is the fourth and last Monarchie; in which place we must note, how this city which was built by Shepherds: from most slender beginnings, by little and little increased to the height of Potencie, and grew to be Emperesse of the whole world.

Now hereafter I will briefly, as farre as I may, declare after what manner it fell off by degrees from this most high estate, unto ruine.

The end of the first Booke.



IOHN
SLEIDAN
of the foure chiefe
Monarchies.

OR,
The Key of History.

The second Booke.



Cæsar being slain, his sisters son *Caius Octavius* (having drawn about the military bands to his party) persecuted the murderers most bitterly. And at first, seemed to take armes in defence of the Com-

Octavius Cæsar begun his raigne, *An. mundi 3915.* & raigned *an. 57.*

Governement by three.
Cicero put to death,
an. 3926,

Common-wealth against *Marcus Antonius*: but afterward dividing the Empire with him, and *Marcus Lepidus* ordained a Triumvirat, in which *Marcus Cicero* was by *Marcus Antonius* (whom hee had very vehemently opposed) put to death, being sixty three yeares of age, which was eight yeares after *Quintus Hortensius* his death, who was so many yeares elder than hee, as abovesaid *Cicero* directly overshot himselfe in his owne policies: for when *Marcus Antonius* molested the Common-wealth, after *Caius Casar* death, he with exceeding great praises commended to the Senate, *Caius Octavius*, *Cesar* kinsman, a young Gentleman of twenty yeares of age, and begunne to urge to have him created Consul, without any regard had to his age, producing examples of ancient times, how
it

it might be done, and refuting such objections as might seeme dangerous; professing to bee bound to the Senate upon his honour, that hee should alwayes continue such a Common-wealths man, as hee then was, and such an one, as they ought chiefly, to wish and desire him to be: but afterwards, forsaken by them, hee fell into *Marcus Antonius* his hands. *Marcus Brutus* reprehends him sharply for such his flattery.

Then as it is common, certaine grudges arising in emulation of the Empire, when as *Marcus Lepidus* for conspiracie against *Octavius*, was formerly removed out of the Triumvirat, and banished: *Octavius* made warre against *Antonius* his other Collegue: and after his victory at *Actium*, overthrew both him and *Cleopatra* before mentioned, at

H

Alexan-

At a towne
in Epirus

Alexandria, forcing them both to kill themselves, and made *Egypt* a Roman Province. Authors report, that in *Ptolemy* & *Auletes* raigne, the yearly revenues of *Egypt*, came to 12500. talents, which summe he learned of our times reckons to 7500000. crownes: but when it came in subjection to the *Romanes*, they judged it to be farre more rich, in regard of the traffique with *India* and *Æthiopia*. *Antonius* thus overthrowne and cut off, *Octavius* alone governed the Common-wealth forty foure yeare, and in the 29. yeare of his Empire, and of the world, 3954. as most account, was our Saviour IESVS CHRIST borne. *Herod*, surnamed the Great, having seven yeares before, most sumptuously re-edified the demolished Temple of *Ierusalem*.

Marcus Antonius was married

Christ
borne, An.
Mundi,
3954

ried to *Caius Octavius* his sister, but afterward (being intangled with *Cleopatra's* love) forsooke his wife, and married her, which partly was cause of the warre. Both of them were exceeding riotous, and Authors relates almost incredible stories of their banquets, delights, and pleasures: but such as I before set downe, was the up-shot and end of their lives: This *Marcus Antonius*, was the most famous Oratour before mentioned, *Marcus Antonius* his Nephew.

In *Caius Octavius* his raigne, the *Romanes* had their first war in *Germany*, within their owne territories. *Caius Iulius Cesar* indeed overthrew the *Germanes* twice, but it was in *Gallia*, to wit, *Ariovistus* in the Countrey of the *Celts*, and afterwards at the meeting together of the River *Maze*, and the *Rhine*. After this victory,

1 Now of
pomerania.
in Germany

he built a bridge, and past over the *Rhine*, but resting there a few dayes, brought backe his Armie into *Gallia*, and broke downe the bridge. Two yeares after, he passed againe over the *Rhine* on his second bridge, a little above that place where hee formerly had led over his Army, and then fully intended to have gone against the *Suevians*, but being certified by his Scouts, of all affaires, and fearing much difficulty, and scarcitie of provision, returnes into *Gallia*, breakes downe some part of the bridge, and in the other part, built a Tower and a Castle, and fortified it with Cittadels, that he might not altogether free his Enemies from the feare of his returne. And this was all that *Cesar* did against the *Germanes*, as hee himselfe writes. But *Octavius* by the two brothers, *Tiberius* and *Drusus*, made

made warre against the *Rhetians*, and *Vindelicians*, and with *Ubian* forces (who were confederates with the *Romans*) *Quintilius Varus* being their Captaine Generall, invaded that part of *Germany*, now called *Westphalia*: howbeit *Arminius* Chiefe-taine of the *Cherusians*, almost utterly overthrew him, betwixt the River of *Amisia*, and *Lupia*. *Horace* in a most elegant Ode, comforts *Virgil*, lamenting his death. *Drusus* died in *Germanie*, leaving behind him two sonnes: *Germanicus* a most worthy Souldier, and *Claudius*.

Horace in another most elegant Ode, as wee said before, extols him, and derives his pedigree from *Cains Claudius Nero*, who when hee was the second time Consull, together with *Marcus Livius Salinator*, slew *Asdrubal*, *Annibals* brother, at the River of *Metau-*

H 3

rum,

m *Germanes* bordering on the *Alpes*.
n *Vandals*.
o People about *Colton*.

p *Germanes* neere the river *Elbe*.

q *Emr*.
r *Necchar*.
Horat lib. 1.
Ode, 24.

Horat. li. 4.
Ode, 9.

† *Octavius*
so stiled in
honour, as
much as

Soveraigne,
at this day.

† Of *Bis-*
cay in Spain

† Of *Aqui-*
tane in
Gallia.

* *Hungars*.

* Inhabi-
ting *Wen-*
derland.

in some
parts.

† Of *Sila-*
vania also
of *Wenden-*
land.

† Inhabi-
ting neere
L. u. cady.

rum, as he was bringing over a supply of forces † *Augustus* also subdued the † *Cantabrians*, † *Aquitani-ans*, * *Pannonians*, * *Dalmatians*, † *Illyrians* † *Salassians*, and inhabitants of the *Alpes*. It is reported, that hee often intended to lay off the weighty charge of the Empire: but againe considering with himselfe that it would be rashly committed to many mens authority, changes his minde. In the thirty and third yeare of his raigne, deceased *Herod* the Great: whom hee, and † *Marcus Antonius* in the third yeare of their Triumvirate, had made King of *Iudea*: and in the eight yeare after his death, his sonne and successor *Archelaus*, was banished to *Viennaa Towne* in *Gallia*.

It is written, that *Octavius* maintained forty foure legions of Souldiers in protection of the Provinces of the Empire.

In

In *Egypt* there were three, as many in *Hispaine*, and eight in *Germany*. The yearely expence (as many in their computation reckon) amounts to 2100000. crownes, so as they may distribute amongst every Legion, 272000. crownes yearely. A legion as they hold, consists of 6000. foot-men, and 500. horse-men.

Octavius is very much commended for his love and liberality towards men renowned for their Learning. The most famous Poets which then flourished, were *Varius*, *Virgil*, *Plotius*, *Valgius*, *Fuscus*, the two *Discoes*, *Polio*, *Messala*, the *Bibulics*, *Servius*, *Furnius* and *Horace*, who desired that his workes might have approbation from them, not regarding other mens censures of them. But the most famous wits of *Rome*, flourish in a certaine continuall order from *Marcus*

H 4.

Por.

Portius Cato, and *Aphricanus* the elder, untill this time. For this age wherein *Augustus* lived, was in a manner the last that retained that genuine sense, and pure vigour of the Latine tongue; for afterwards by little and little, it grew more and more corrupt, till it degenerated into meere Barbarisme, which continued even till within our memory.

a Citie of
Betica in
Spaine.

The Poets borne at a *Corduba*, used as *Tully* saith, a kind of grosse and uncouth garbe: but what thinke wee, would hee have judged of them, who lived after him above a hundred yeares, not onely those who were borne and brought up at *Corduba*, but those of *Rome* also.

Now *Tiberius Augustus* his wives sonne, as also his sonne in law, and by adoption, did (but utterly against his will, at least wife hee pretended so, being

Tiberius
Augustus
ad. an. 22.
in. d. 10.

being with much adoe, at last perswaded to it by the Senates entreaty) tooke upon him the Empire; and at his first entrance undertooke nothing of himselfe alone, but communicated with the Senate, in all matters of importance: notwithstanding within a little while after, quite neglecting the affaires of the Common-wealth, wholly gave over himselfe to his pleasures. In his raigne the *Parthians* bereft him of *Arminia*, and the *Dacians* and *Sarmatians* of *Mysia*, the *Germanes* forraged *Gallia*: but all those losses nothing at all mooved him.

Many writers (and those men of great esteeme in point of Divinity) record that in the fifteenth yeare of his raign, our Saviour IESVS CHRIST was crucified, but Saint *Luke* writes, that in the same yeare he was baptized by *Iohn Baptist*

Christ crucified, *An.*
etatis 33.
Luk. cap. 3.

*Caius Caligula, An.
Dom. 38.
an. 3. m 8.*

*to Lyons in
France.*

At that time flourisht those Lawyers, *Marcus Coccius Nervus*, the father and sonne, and *Cassius Longinus, Tiberius Nero*, who served in the warre at *Alexandria* with *Caius Caesar*, was this *Tiberius* his Father. To him *Caius Caesar Caligula*, succeeded, the most wicked sonne and direct Monster of *Germanicus*, his most worthy Father. It is recorded that *Tiberius* in those twenty three yeares which hee raigned, had gathered together an infinite Masse of gold: which *Caligula* out of hand in the very first yeare consumed. About the second yeare of his raigne *Herod Antipa*, *Herod* the Great his sonne, hee who beheaded *John* the Baptist, was sent in banishment to *Lugdunum*: to whom *Herod Agrippa* succeeded, who beheaded *James* the Apostle.

After *Caligula* was slaine,
Claudius

Claudius his uncle was brought in. Hee hearing that *Britaine* had revolted, went thither, and after hee had subdued part of the Island, returned home.

In his raigne hapned that great generall dearth, which *Agabus* foretold, as the Evangelist *Saint Luke* mentions.

Claudius Nero, this *Claudius* his successor, openly signified, that at sometime or other, hee would quite abrogate the order of the Senators. In his raigne *Britanie* gave him a great overthrow, massacring the *Roman* Citizens and confederates there: the Legions also in *Armenia* were compelled to goe reproachfully under the yoke: with much difficulty *Syria* was held in: *Gallia* revolted by the meanes of *Iulius Vindex* Governor of that Province: as afterwards *Spaine*, *Sergius Galba* being their Leader

*Claudius,
42. an. 13
m. 8. d. 20.*

Acts 11.

*Nero 56.
An. 13.*

*Galba 68.
m. 7. d. 7.*

Orthom. 4.
Vitellius.
u. 2.

der. And whilst he was casting about how to recover those losses, and making ready his journey into *Gallia*, the rest of his forces which lay dispersed in other Provinces, rebelled. Historians relate what a loathsome and outrageous Monster hee was: and thereupon being condemned by the Senate, as an enemy to the common-wealth, by the helpe of one of his servants, hee killed himselfe. Besides *Seneca*, that Poet then flourished, *Lucan*, *Persius*, and *Silvus Italicus*: the last whereof was Consul in the last yeare of *Neroes* raigne. From that time the State of the common-wealth was brought to that passe, that the Creation of the Emperours lay within the power of the Armies and legions of the *Romanes*. After this manner was *Vespasian* made Emperour. For those bands which lay in *Mysia*, *Pannonia*, and *Judea*

Vespasian.
63.
an. 9. m. 11.
324.

Judea, and *Syria*, revolted from *Aulus Vitellius*, and swore fealtie to *Vespasian*. Hee subdued *Achaia*, *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Byzantium*, *Samos*, *Thracia*, *Cilicia* and *Comagena*, making them *Romane* Provinces, and utterly subverted *Ierusalem*, which war his Son *Titus* mannaged. *Flavius Domitian* made warre against the *Chatties*, *Dacians*, and *Sarmatians*, and triumphed over them. Then lived those Poets, *Statius*, *Juvenal*, and *Martial*. *Vlpinus Trajan*, (adopted by *Coccius Nerva*, and afterwards made Emperour (subdued the *Dacians*, twice rebelling, bringing them in subjection to the *Romanes* and planting Colonies there, marching with an Army against *Armenia*, and the *Parthians*, upon dedition and favour brought them into his partie, thereupon gaining his surname, of *Parthicus*, burial.

most

Titus 79.
an. 2. m. 2.
d. 20.
Domitian
81. an. 15.
q Now of
the Lantz-
grave of
Hessens
Country.
Nerva 96.
an 19 m 1.
Trajan, 97.
an. 16. m. 6.
d. 15.

Adrianns.
116. an 19.
m. 6. d. 15.

most all those Countreies by him subdued, at length rebelled, especially the *Armenians* and *Mesopotamians*, and the *Parthians* rejected the King whom hee had assigned them, as soone as his backe was turned homewards towards *Italy*, *Ælius Adrianus* subdued *Iudea* then rebelling: the occasion of this warre, was because he had erected a Temple at *Ierusalem* (which City he suffered to be inhabited againe) to *Iupiter Olympius*: which fact the *Jewes* tooke most hainously. Hee likewise visited the *Gallia's*, *Germany*, *Britaine*, and the *Hispaines*, as afterwards *Mauritania*, the *Parthians*, *Asia* and *Greece*; and returning home through *Sicily*, from thence went againe into *Africa*, and after his returne to *Rome*, sets forward againe into *Greece*, and from thence passed into *Arabia*, and afterwards to *Egypt*.
Assem-

Assembling the Senate, hee commended to them *Antoninus Pius*, who being made Emperor after him, maintain'd peace, indeavouring to obtaine all mens good will, and by his letters and courteous demeanure, kept forraigne Kings and people within their obedience. In his time flourisht those Lawyers, *Alburnius*, *Valens*, *Tuscianus*, *Vindius*, *Verus*, *Vlpianus*, *Marcellus*, *Arrianus*, *Tertullianus*, *Salvius*, *Indianns*, *Lucius Volusius*, *Metianus*

To *Antoninus Pius*, his Son *Marcus Antoninus*, surnamed the Philosopher, succeeded: He tooke his c kinsman *Lucius Aurelius Verus* to be his Associate in the Empire. By him hee had happy successe in his warres in *Parthia*, hee himselfe looking to the affaires of the Common-wealth at home, and in the City: but soone after *Verus* dying, he reigned alone
and

Antonius Pius. 131.
an. 22. m 7.
d. 26.

Antonius the Philosopher. 16.
an. 16 m. 6.
d. 1.
c *Covien* calls him his brother.

f Now *Moravians* inhabitants in and about *Silefis*.

b Upper and lower *Hungary*. *Commodus Antoninus* 79 an. 12 m. 8. d. 5.

i Of *Mauritians* or *Morisco* in *Barbary*. *Pertinax*.

m. 3. *Didius Iulianus* m. 7.

Septimius Severus 16: 21 17. m. 8. 15.

and overcame in his warre against the *Germanes*, overthrowing also the *Marcomannes*, *Sarmatians*, *Vandals* and *Quadies*, who had invaded the *Pannonia's*. For at this time almost all the nations from *Illyricum* to *Gallia*, had conspired against the name of the *Romanes*.

Commodus Antoninus the most lewd sonne of this most laudible Prince, by his Lieutenants overthrew the *Moores* and *Dacians*, quieted the *Pannonians*, *Germanie*, *Britaine*, which Countries cast off their subjection: He himselte in the meane while wallowing in all manner of filchinesse and crueltye.

Septimius Severus had civill warres with *Niger* and *Albinus* who procured *Asia* and *Gallia* to make a revolt: he had good successe in his warres against the *Paribians*, vanquished the

Iewe

Iewes throughout *Syria*, subdued *Abagatus* King of the *Persians*, and compelled the *Arabians* to come to composition. Hee fortified *Britaine*, with a wall crosse overthwart the Island, reaching to the Ocean on both sides: and having subdued those people that annoiuted the Country, dyed at *York*.

His Son *Antoninus Bassianus Caracalla*, made warre against the *Parthians* and *Armenians*. This was hee that commanded *Pupinians*, * Captaine of the Guard, to be put to death, for refusing to defend his *k* fratricide. In his time flourished many Lawyers, and most of them *Pupirians* his Auditors, as *Turrantius*, *Faternus*, *Macer*, *Papirius Fronto*, *Arthius*, *Maximus*, *Hermogenianus*, *Africanus*, *Florentinus*, *Triphoninus*, *Iustus Callistratus*, *Vennuleius*, *Celsus*.

After *Caracalla* was slaine
Ma-

Caracalla 210. an. 6. m. 3. d. 5.

* *praefectus Pratorij*, Governour of the *Pretorian Cohort*.

k For *Caracalla* slew his brother *Geta*.

Macrinus
216. an. 1.
m. 1. d. 28.

Heliogabalus 217 an.
3. m. 6. d. 4.

Alexander Severus 217
an. 13. m. 6.
d. 9.

Macrinus succeeded, who having had successe in his wars against *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, and perceiving the legions encline to *Heliogabalus*, *Bassianus* his Son, concluded a peace.

Alexander Severus, a stout souldier, successor to *Heliogabalus* that most brutish of men overthrew *Artaxerxes* King of the *Persians* in many battell: and recovered *Mesopotamia* which was lost by *Heliogabalus*. Hee made warre by his Lieutenants in *Mauritania*, *Illyricum* and *Armenia*, and had good successe: but afterwards in his expedition against the *Germanes*, who had foraged the Countrey of *Gallia*, was murdered by certaine of his owne souldiers. *Vlpianus* the Lawyer, *Pupinianus* his scholar was very intimate with him, and in his time lived *Paulus Pomponius*, and *Modestinus*.

To

To this *Alexander Maximinus* succeeded: Hee with maine forces marches into *Germanie*: his Army consisting not onely of *Romane* souldiers, but also of *Moors*, *Osdronians* and *Parthians*, who had served under *Alexander*. Hee burnt the Dorps in *Germany* large and wide, put very many of his enemies to the sword, and tooke many more prisoners returning with a wealthy Army: *Germany* being at peace hee marches to *Syrmium*, and was purposed to have made warre against the *Sarmatians*, nor onely so, but his further intent was, to have brought all those Countries which lye northward even to the Ocean, in subjection to the *Romane* Empire: but his souldiers not enduring his cruelty, created *Gordianus* their Captaine Generall, which the Senate (bearing no good will, neither towards

Maximinus
234. an. 2.

Gordianus
236. m. 1.
d. 6.

pupienus,
Balbinus
236. an. 1.
some
months.

1 A City in
Italy.

Gordianus
junior. 237.
an. 6.

wards *Maximinus*) ratified and proclaimed the other enemy to the Common-wealth. Hee, going about to revenge this fact, first made an Oration to the army, and then set forward towards Rome: the Senate upon notice hereof proclaimed *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* their Emperours: and to *Pupienus* was committed the charge of the warre against *Maximinus*, who, together with his Sonne, was at the siege of *Aquileia*, slaine by his owne souldiers as hee lay a sleepe in his Tent.

After this, *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* being both slaine in a mutiny amongst the souldiers in the second yeere of their raigne, the government of the Empire was committed to *Gordianus* a young Gentleman. He in the fourth yeere of his raigne, marched through *Masia* and *Thracia* against the
Per

Persians, and in their countries subdued the enemies of the *Romanes*; from thence, striking through *Syria*, came to *Antiochia*, which was then held by the *Persians*. There he fought divers battels, in so much as hee compelled the *Persians*, who were in a manner accounted the terrour of *Italy*, to containe themselves in their owne limits. At length, in the sixth yeere of his Empire, he was slaine, being betrayed by *Phillip* Captaine of the Guard, who had raised a mutiny amongst the souldiers. And this *Philip* also, who sent over his Lieutenants with an armie against the *Scythians* that were up in Armes against the confederates of the *Romanes* and there free-boroughs came to the like end: *Decius* succeeded him, who being created Emperour by the Legions of *Illyricum*, and afterward

wards by consent of the Senate; first of all appeased the troubles in *Gallia*. Afterwards commending the care of the Common-wealth to the Senate; Hee, together with his Sonne, whom hee had made his Colleague in the Empire, sets forward (having the Senates consent thereunto) on his expedition against the *Scythians*, who both by sea and land foraged the countrey of *Thracia* and other dominions of the Empire: from whence (after some battels, having got the upper-hand, and drawne the enemy into a narrow straight place) hee had returned with compleat victory, had not *Gallus Hostilianus* Governour of the furthest part of *Mysia*, revealed his counsell to the enemy: whereupon it came to passe, upon joyning battell, that both hee and his sonne (by treachery cir-

circumvented) were slaine.

After this, *Gallus* made Emperour by one of the Legions, and the remainder of the surviving souldiers, concluded a peace with the *Scythians*, to the dishonour and ignominy of the *Romanes*, in that he promised to pay them tribute, never heard of before, and altogether unworthy the Majesty of so renowned a State. The *Scythians* hereupon growne more fierce, broke the League, over-ranne *Dardania*, *Thrace*, *Theffaly*, *Macedonia*, not resting there, but *Asia* also: overthrowing and subverting very many Cities. At length, many other Countries, after the example of the *Scythians*, turned enemies to the *Romans*, and many rebelled. The *Parthians* broke into *Syria*; and seized upon *Armenia*, putting their King *Tyridates* to flight. And such vvas the insolencie of

Gallus 250.
An. 1. m. 6.

Æmilian. 5.
252. 4.

of the *Scythians*, that they threatened *Italy* also, and were likely to have done much mischief, had not *Æmilianus*, Governour of *Mysia* upon the coast of *Sarmatia*, encouraging his souldiers with faire promises, and hope of rewards, given them an overthrow, and pursuing them very farre, tooke from them their owne Territories: for this cause the souldiers proclame him Emperour: and *Gallus* upon notice hereof marching forth to resist them, was slaine, together with his Son *Volusianus* his Collegue in the Empire.

In this age flourished *Cyprian* Bishop of *Carthage*, certaine of whose Epistles to *Lucius* Bishop of *Rome*, whom hee calls his brother and collegue, are amongst divers others, yet extant: and many more of his to *Cornelius*, where amongst other matters, hee complaines

of

of those, who being for their offences condemned by the Bishops of *Africa*, and degraded from their Priesthood, had appealed to *Rome*: for it is fit, saith hee, that were the crime is committed, there the cause should bee discussed. Sithence every Pastor hath a certaine portion of a flocke committed to his charge, whereof he must render an account to the Lord: therefore the concord of Bishops is not to bee abrogated, nor their decree to bee annihilated, who had already given sentence in the cause, in *Africa*.

In the meane space, another Army, lying in the Alpes, creates *Valerianus* Emperour, a man of Noble parentage, which when it came to the eares of *Æmilians* souldiers; they, to shake off all danger from themselves, kill their owne Emperour, and fly to

I

Valeri-

Valerianus,
292. 42. 7.

Valerianus his party. This *Aemilianus*, when hee was made Emperour, sent his letters to the Senate, wherein he promised to deliver *Thracia* and *Mesopotamia* from the Enemy, to recover *Armenia*, and on every side to repell the enemies of the Roman State. *Valerianus* making war against the *Persians*, was by fault of one of his Captaines taken prisoner, by *Sapur* King of *Persia*, whom the neighbouring Princes, and confederate Nations, counselled (but all in vaine) to have dismissed. For it was the destiny of the *Romans* to grow more valiant in resistance, after they were conquered.

Valerianus thus taken prisoner, his sonne *Gallienus* succeeded. He wholly gave himselfe to his pleasures, neglecting the Common-wealth, insomuch, as the Armies which lay dispersed in the Provinces, elected

Gallienus.
295. an. 8.

sted every one a new Emperour: as in *Gallia*, *Spaine*: the *Pannonia's*, *Illyricum*, *Egypt*, *Africa*, and the rest: but partly by him, partly by civill dissensions amongst themselves, all those were overthrown. In his raigne, the *Goths* seize upon *Thracia*, forrage *Macedonia*, and besiege *Thessalonica*: the *Scythians* invade *Bythinia*, *Capadocia*, and *Asia*, and striking through the " *Euxine* sea into " *Isther*, offer hostility against the free-boroughs of the *Romans*, but so excessive was his reachlesse, then when these newes of the Provinces revolt, and publike calamity came to his eares, his reply was in derision and scorn: as though all this could not hinder the subsistence of the Common-wealth, or the preservation of the dignity thereof, or the state thereof be any whit impaired thereby. Thus by this

n Which
partly
Europe and
Asia.

o A River
in *Illyricum*
which be-
gins in
Germany,
and is there
called *Danubius* or
Danow.

dishonourable course of life, growne into contempt, as well at home as abroad, he got himselfe many enemies in the common-wealth, the *Scythians* and *Goshes* mixt together with other Nations, being about 320000. strong, were then up in Armes, and had conspired the destruction of the *Romans*: but *Flavius Claudius* (who succeeded after *Galienus* was slaine) with much adoe vanquished all those in *Mysia* and other places.

Hee was a man of great prowesse, and worthy of a longer life. After *Claudius*, followed *Aurelianus*, because his worth was eminent, having made evident prooffe thereof in *Claudius* his raigne, against the Enemy in many places. He made warres in *Insubria*, and with the *Marcomanes*: at the beginning, indeed with much hazard and jeopardy, but

*Flavius
Claudius,*
167.

*An. v. m. 9.
Aurelianus*
269. an. 6.

but at length (after the *Sibylla's* bookes, by his command, were perused, and the Senate had purged Religion) with happy successe. After his returne from thence to *Rome*, (where hee inflicted a penalty upon those, who in his absence had raised an insurrection;) he made warre for recovery of those Provinces which lay eastward, and in *Syria*, which *Zenobia* held, (a puissant and magnanimous Queene, and her owne childrens Tutrix) being left to her by her husband *Odenatus*, who in *Gallienus* his time, behaved himselfe very courageously and stoutly in those parts.

Wheresoever this Emperour set his foot, there he overthrew the enemies of the *Romans*, as in *Illyricum*, *Thracia*, and the rest: and at length arriving in the ^d enemies countrey, after no lesse doubtfull

p *Syria*.

q Zenobia.

then dangerous battle, overthrew and tooke the ^q Queene; who relying upon the *Armenian* and *Persian* auxiliars, most valiantly resisted him. The chiefe Citie in that Countrey, (which hee subdued) was *Palmyra*: the Citizens whereof, upon the Emperours returne out of *Asia* into *Europe*, rebelled, killed their Governour, and maintayning a Garrison for their defence. But the Emperour making another expedition thither, demolished the conquered Citie, put all to the sword, not sparing any age or sexe. After this, hee recovered *Egypt*, which then had revolted, and of new reduced the *Gallia's* into the *Romane* subjection. Then hee triumphed at *Rome*, and from thence marching through *Illyricum*, proclaimed warre against the *Persians*: but in his journey, was shine by his owne familiar friends

friends. After his death, there was a * vacancie for a ^r space, which had never happened before, since *Romulus* his decesse. At length, *Tacitus* succeeded, who continuing Emperour but a few monthes, achieved no memorable exploit; him the Senate requested, that he would not ordaine his children his successors after him in the Empire, but some man of approved worth and integrity; which was *Probus*, who being confirmed, as well by the Legions as the Senate, recovered *Gallia*, and in divers battles overthrew the ^r *French*, a people of *Germany*, who had gotten possession thereof. Hee vanquished the *Sarmatians*, and other Nations in *Illyricum*; and coasting through *Thracia*, with the very terrour of the name of the *Romans*, and the greatnesse of his noble exploits, obliged the

* *Interregnum.*

^r For sixe months, *Tacitus*, 275. m. 6.

Florianus, 19. 2.

Probus 47 6 an. 6. m. 4.

^r Inhabiting *Francia*, now called *Frankenland*.

barbarous people to his subjection : In *Asia* hee settled a peace, and the same only of his name, made the *Parthian* King sue for peace. He concluded a peace with the *Persians*, and from thence returned into *Thracia*, and transplanted those forraigne Nations whom hee had subdued into the *Roman* territories ; some whereof, continued in subjection, but others contrariwise, notwithstanding, afterward hee vanquished all or the greatest part of them : and having composed the rebellions in *Gallia*, *Hispaïne*, and *Britaine*, in his journey through *Illyricum*, towards his intended warre against the *Persians*, was treacherously slaine, by his owne Souldiers.

At this time the Commonwealth flourished, peace being settled in all Nations on every side farre and neere; in so much

as

as *Probus* would sometimes say, that the world would come to that passe shortly, that there would bee no need of Legions and Garrisons : but the souldiers offended at this his speech, thought it best to cut him off.

After him followed *Carus* : hee subdued the *Sarmatians*, who now, after *Probus*'s death, were growne more insolent, and menaced even *Italy* it selfe : then making an expedition against the *Persians*, tooke *Mesopotamia*, and marching on further died.

His younger sonne *Numerianus* served in the warres with him : his other sonne *Carinus* he had set over the *Gallia's*. *Numerianus* was slaine by his wives father, and in his place came *Dioclesian* : with whom *Carinus* had divers conflicts about obtaining the Empire, but was overthrowne and

Carus 282. an. 1. and some moneths together with his sonnes, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*.

Ariz.
A per.
Dioclesian,
284. an. 20.

I 5. slaine

aine. *Dioclesian* in regard of the troubles and seditions, in many places kindling, tooke to him for his Collegue, *Maximianus*. Hee quieted the countrey of *Gallia*, then in commotion, as also *Africa*; and *Dioclesian* and *Egypt*, putting the Authors of these broiles to death. He recovered *Britaine* also in the 10. yeare after the revolt: and to the end that the state of the Common-wealth might be more firme, and to avoid new commotions about succession, he adopted *Galerius* and *Maximianus*, *Constantinus*, *Chorinus*. *Galerius* being sent by *Diocletian* against *Narses*, King of the *Parthians*, had ill fortune in that warre, losing the major part of his Army: but afterwards commanded to renew the warre, hee overthrew the Enemy in maine battle, and marching on further in those places, then
any

any other Emperour, except *Trajan*, tooke *Ctesiphon*, subdued all *Affyria*, and recovered the five Provinces, lying beyond the River *Tygris*, which had revoked in *Trajan* the Emperours time.

Diocletian having settled the affaires of *Asia*, returned into *Europe*, where the *Scythians*, *Sarmatians*, * *Alans*, * *Estarians*, * *Carpies*, *Chatties*, and *Quadies*, were then all in place. Afterwards both hee, as also *Maximianus* resigning their Sovereignty, invest their Collegues before mentioned, with the title of Emperours: *Constantine* of the *Gallia's*, *Britaine*, the *Hispanies*, *Italy*, and *Africa*; and *Galerius*, of *Illyricum*, *Greece*, and *Asia*; *Marcellus* was then Bishop of *Rome*, whose decree is extant, prohibiting Bishops from calling a Synode, without the authority of the See of *Rome*, as also
to

a Running through *Armenia*.

* *Abnices* lying betwixt the *Alpes* and *Alents*, as *Carion* supposes.
* People of *Sarmatia*.
* Dwelling about the River *Carpis* in *Scythia*.
Constantinus.
Galerius.
304.
an. 2. m. 3.
an. 7. m. 8.

to condemne any Bishop who should appeale to *Rome*. But *Maxentius* the Emperour persecuting him, his estate as others before him, was both meane and miserable. Whereupon it may easily be conjectured, whether or no, he (in those perplexities and lurking corners) could take so much upon him, as to establish such manner of decrees.

At length *Constantius* dying at *Torke*, *Galerius* adopted *Severus* and *Maximianus*. In the meane space, the Pretorian Souldiers at *Rome*, elect *Maxentius* their Emperour. After *Severus* was slaine, *Maximianus* made choise of *Licinius* for his Colleague in the Empire. Among those arose great troubles: whereupon the Nobles of *Rome* call home *Constantine*, *Constantius* his sonne, then employed in the *Gallia's* to rescue their Citie from the tyrannie

tyranny of *Maxentius*. Hee marching forward into *Italy*, with part of his army, in picht field, got the victory, and afterwards quite defeated *Maxentius* his forces at the City of *Rome*. After this, hee fought against *Licinius*, who being overthrowne in battell, and almost growne into hatred with all men, was at length slaine by his owne souldiers. Many write that the cause of this warre was, for that *Licinius* did bitterly persecute the professors of Christianity, although hee had beene very often intreated and admonished to the contrary by *Constantine*. For from the time of the resurrection of Christ, untill this age, (almost three hundred yeeres) the professors of Christ were diversly punished; omitting those whereof the Scripture makes mention, as of ² *Stephen*, ² *James* the brother

Constantine
the Gre at
306. an. 30.
m. 6. d. 27.

† A. 2. 7.
a A. 11.

b A. 9.

ther of *John*, *Peter's* imprisonment and enlargement by the Angel; passing over it in silence; *Paul* likewise, who grievously persecuted the Church of God, but after his conversion, escaped no kinde of punishment for Christs cause: the *Romane* Emperours also, as *Nero*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Septimius*, *Severus*, *Decius*, *Valerian*, *Aurelian*, *Dioclesian*, and *Maximilian* committed most horrible and outrageous massacres. But *Constantine* coming to the Empire, and embracing the true Religion, afforded harbour and refuge to the Christians. Then first of all beganne the Bishops of *Rome* to live in safety: for till then, almost all of them, (who from *Peter* whom they will have to bee their first, are reckoned to thirty three) were tormented with persecutions.

Their decrees are inserted in
the

the bookes of the Councels, but the greatest part of them are so sleight, triviall and quite different from the sacred Scriptures, as makes it credible that they were a long time after forged by some others.

But if they be true, and proceeded from them, then indeed that which *Paul* by prophesie foretold, seemes most rightly to be applyed to this place, that then that sonne of perdition and man of sinne beganne to worke the mysterie of iniquity. That decree yet extant goes under *Anacleus* his name, the fourth from *Peter*, as they reckon; wherein hee ordaineth the Church of *Rome* to bee (by Christs command and institution) the head of other Churches.

To *Alexander* the next after him is that decree attributed, where he commands. that the water should be consecrated

2 Thes.

C. S. Ierom.
writes that
he dyed in
the 68 yeare
after the
passion.
Quidam saies
that hee li-
ved 120
yeares.

Colos. 6.

In confer-
ring (as they
imagin) the
City of
Rome the
Empire of
the West,
&c. upon
the Popes.

ted with salt, to purge the peo-
ple, and to avoyd the snares of
the Devill. But judge I pray
you how far those differ from
that Majestie of the Apostles,
how farre from the writings
of *S. Iohn* the Evangelist, who
almost lived till this very time.
I have onely set downe these
two decrees, that by them wee
may judge of the rest, for they
are almost of the same mould,
and carry open colour of ambi-
tion, and not onely the speech
wants the grace, but also the
matter it selfe hath no salt in
it, both which *Paul* requires in
the Ministers of the Church.

And to this place also apper-
taines, that decree of *Constantine*
the Emperor, which they
have inserted into their books,
for the foundation and bul-
warke of their power. For the
cause and occasion of his exces-
sive liberality, which is there
set downe, may out of history,

be

be disproved and convicted of
falshood. Further, bee it gran-
ted that the Emperor was thus
most exceedingly profuse, per-
haps for himselfe onely, hee
might herein abate of his own
right, but could not doe it, for
his successors, authorized with
coequal power, and Protectors
of the Common-wealth. For
hee who diminishes the free-
dome and liberties of his Em-
pire, ought not to have the ti-
tle of Father of his Countrey,
nor can hee ordaine another to
share with him in equality of
authority, or prejudice the
same.

By *Constantine* the Emperors
appointment, a most populous
Councell was called and as-
sembled at *Nice*, a City in *By-
thinia*, wherein the heresie of
Arius, denying Christ to be
coequall in substance with his
father, was condemned. Is
recorded that many Bishops,
not

The first
Council of
Nice held
in *An. 325.*
continued 3
yeares.

not onely out of *Europe* and *Asia*, but also out of *Egypt* and *Lybia*, met together there. Amongst other, one decree was, that through *Egypt*, *Lybia*, and *Pentapolis*; the ancient custome should bee maintained, that is, all the Bishops there should remaine under superiority of the Bishop of *Alexandria*, notwithstanding the usurpation and withholding thereof by the Bishop of *Rome*: as also that the Church of *Antioch* and other Provinces and Churches should each one entirely retain their peculiar privileges. After this Councell, certaine lewd opinions were vented, (one *Eustathius* being Author) about shunning of marriage, about a new and unusuall kind of habite, about forbearance to eat flesh, and forsaking propriety of possessions. And hereupon (many husbands procuring a divorce, and

In monasticall manner, and some women attired in mens habite.

and servants leaving their masters, betaking themselves to this new and religious habite, as they call it; women likewise taking the same course, forsaking their husbands: and those who fed upon flesh, as also the Ministers of the Church that were married being publickly contemned, as persons impure and unacceptable to God:) a Councell was assembled at *Gangra* a towne in *Paphlagonia*, wherein those were condemned, who either taught or held that opinion.

Constantine (for re-establishing a peace in the Commonwealth) being with most generall acclamation, confirmed both by the Senate and people of *Rome*, turned himselfe wholly to forraigne warres, and after many battels overthrew the *Gothes* and *Samaritans*, then foraging the Countrey of *Thracia*: afterwards being
strucken

f His desire was to have it called *New Rome*, but the people prevailed and altered it to *Constantinople*.

g At *Rome* but he reigned 6 years before in *Britaine* and elsewhere.

h The Island of *Orkney* lying neere and belonging to *Scotland*.

i Now called *Island*, lying beyond *Scotland*, as some say, others *Hirland*.

strucken in yeares, he proclaimed warre against the *Persians*, who waited the Country of *Mesopotamia*: and in *Asia*, where he was arrived with his Army, (after receipt of a medicine for recovery of his health) breathed his last, not without suspicion of poyson. This is he by surname, stiled the Great, who named *Byzantium* a City of *Thrace*, after his owne name, and thither translated the Imperiall Seat. Hee began his raigne about the three hundred and twelfth yeere after the birth of Christ. It is written that Comets of wonderfull greatnesse, were seene before his death. Hee left three Sons, *Constantine*, *Constantius* and *Constance*, amongst those was the body of the Empire divided, to *Constantine* part of the *Alpes*, *Gallia*, *Hispaïne*, *Britaine*, ^hthe *Orkades*, *Ireland*, and ⁱ*Thyle*, were allot-

allotted: to *Constantine*, *Italy*, *Africa*, with the Islands, *Illyricum*, *Macedonia*, *Achaia*, *Penoponnus*, and *Greece*: to *Constantius*, *Asia*, and *Thrace*.

Constantine not satisfied with this division, made warre upon his brother *Constance*, and at *Aquileia* (whither he was then come) joyning battell with *Constance* his forces, lost both his army, and his life. *Constance* who in the meane time, was up in Armes against the ^k*Getes* and *Sarmatians* in *Dacia*, returns into *Italy*, and having gotten the *Alpes*, invaded *Gallia*, and in two yeares space won all his deceased brothers dominions, but was slaine within a while after by the treachery and crafty dealing of *Magnentius*. Him, the soldiers (before hand, allied and inveigled with rewards) elected Emperor. *Constantius* the onely surviving brother of the three,

Constantine
337. An. 3.
Constantius
337. An. 24.
Constance
337. An. 12.

k The same who were afterwards called *Goths* *Carion*.

three, upon notice heereof, (deputing *Gallus* his unckles son, and sisters husband, his Vice-gerent over *Asia*) marches with a strong army into *Italy*, and so into *Gallia*, where in maine battell hee overthrew the enemy. But *Magnetius* escaping, sends his Ambassadors to sue for peace. Whose suit the Conqueror rejecting, hee on a fresh wages battell againe, but with ill successe: thereupon flying to *Lyons*, where perceiving his owne friends to conspire his destruction, and not having any corner where to hide himselfe, became his owne executioner. Afterwards *Constantius* commanded *Gallus* his Cousin germane, and Vice-gerent for *Asia*, as abovesaid, (who abused his authoritie and power) to bee put to death, when hee could not otherwise remedy it. After this he returnes into *Asia*, with intent

tent to prosecute the warre in *Persia*, which, by reason of *Magnetius* his faction abovementioned, he had broken off. And in regard the *Germanes* about this time, making an inroad into *Gallia*, foraged the Countrey there, hee adopted his other Cousin germane *Iulianus*, *Gallus* his brother, and to him committed the protection of *Gallia*. *Iulianus* (having had prosperous successe in his designs, and in many battels gotten the upper hand) beate backe the enemy beyond the *Rhine*, tooke many prisoners, and rescued many *Roman* souldiers out of prison, and at *Argentine* almost quite cut off the Enemies whole army. Hereupon the souldiers proclaimed him not onely *Cesar*, but also *Augustus*, and set a Diadem upon his head, but against his will as he pretended. For in his letters to *Constantius* he indeavoured

Stratsburg
in *Germany*.

devoured to remove the envy of the fact from himselfe.

But *Constantius* hereat grievously offended, ceasing his war in *Perſia*, and liberally and kindly entreating his neighbouring Nations, that they might continue their allegiance, ſets forward on his journey to reduce *Julianus* to his duty, but on the way whilſt hee was yet in *Aſia*, being taken with a fever, ended his life, firſt ordaining *Julianus* his ſucceſſor.

Julianus
361. an. 1. m.
7. d. 3.

During *Julianus* his raigne the enemies contained themſelves within their owne bounds, not raiſing any commotion in any place. Hee himſelfe went out againſt the *Perſians*, and foraging *Aſſyria* (having put the Enemies forces to flight) marched forwards as farre as *Cteſiphon*. At length returning home with his forces, the enemy ſet upon him in the reere, where, fighting in the
miſt

miſt of his Souldiers in the maine battalia, hee received a wound, whereof, within a while after he died, an enemy to the name of Chriſt. The ſouldiers having thus loſt their Leader, being plunged in great diſtreſſe, create *Jovinianus* Emperour: at what time *Julius* the firſt of that name was Biſhop of *Rome*: certaine of whoſe Epistles to the Biſhops of the Eaſt, are yet extant, in which hee often preſſes it, that to *Him* alone, as Biſhop, ſaith hee, of the chiefe See, by a certaine ſingular priviledge and divine ordinance, belongeth the right of convocating Generall Councils. But it may ſeeme wonderfull, with what ſee hee could write thus; or they to boaſt of it, when as before him, *Conſtantine* had called the Council of *Nice*; and after him, a hundred yeares full, *Adartianus* the Emperour called
K the

Jovinianus,
363. m 7.
d. 24.

the Councell of *Chalcedon*. To him also alone, as Primate of that Citie, saith hee, appertaines the cognizance of Episcopall causes, and other matters of that kind of more weighty importance. This his arrogancie the Bishops could not endure. But assembling at *Antioch*, boldly reply: That it was not fit, that the sentence by them passed should bee repealed by him, for that they were possessed of the same degree of dignity, whereof hee was, and the doctrine of Christ, came from their countries to *Rome* * at the second hand, by the paines and ministry of the Apostles. Wherefore in case he should proceed, and make new decrees, they would not obey them, neither have communion with him, but would take such a course as the matter it selfe should require. And in another Councell

* *Tandem.*

cell in the same Citie (of greater concourse then the former) amongst other decrees, they limit the office of a Bishop, as also of a Metropolitane, about discussing matters of more weighty importance. For they decreed, that in case the Bishops concur not, the Metropolitane of the next adjoyning Province, shall delegate certaine Iudges to determine the cause. But if any Bishop bee condemned for any offence by common decree of the rest of the Bishops, they ordaine that their sentence shall stand firme, and not bee repealed by another. They further establish, that the Bishop shall faithfully dispence the * goods of the Church, and distribute them to the use of the poore, and that hee himselfe if need require, may take from thence as much as shall bee necessary for naturall sustentation. For Saint

* *Bona fides.*

1. Tim. 6. 8.

Paul saith, We ought to be content with food and rayment. Which goods if the Bishop, say they, shal perchance convert into his owne or his friends private commodity, or commit the administration thereof to his kindred, he is to be restrained by a Councell.

At length *Iovinianus* (the Enemy being at his backe) concluded a dishonourable peace, redelivering those five Provinces beyond *Tygris*, (wonne by *Galerius*, as above mentioned) as also part of *Mesopotamia*: and afterwards covenanted that the *Romans* should lend no aid to the King of *Armenia* their friend and confederate. Marching forth with his Army, as hee was returning home died upon the borders of *Bythinia*. The Souldiers forthwith create *Valentinianus* Emperour, who soone after his comming to

Con-

Lib. 2.

of History.

Constantinople, tooke his brother *Valens* to be his Colleague in the Empire, and commending these ^m Countries to his care, marched into *Germany*, where hee subdued the *Saxons*, bordering upon the Ocean, and soone after hee had beene in *Galles*, ⁿ died as it is written upon a vehement passion of anger. By this time his brother *Valens* was arrived in *Asia*, to repress the *Parthians*, forraging the Countrey of *Armenia*, and the King of *Persia*, who breaking the league, was false into open hostility: But after the *Hunnes* or *Tartars*, and *Scythians* had over-runne *Pannonia*, *Epirus*, and *Theffaly*, he returnes into *Europe*, where in a pitcht battle being overthrowne; and as he fled wounded, and carried into a little cottage, which the Enemy setting on fire, hee there died. That Edict of *Valentinianus* the

167

Valentinianus
an. 364.

An. 11 m. 8.
d. 22. together with
his brother
Valens.

^m Of the
East.

ⁿ In *Pannonia* falling into a
fever by an
excessive
straining of
his voice in
an angry re-
ply against
some offend-
ers.

K 3

Em-

Emperour, and of *Valens*, is yet extant, wherein it is provided, That those who betake themselves to a monasticall life and solitarinesse, and in that regard escape warfare and publike impositions, shall be drawne out of their Cels, and either serve for their country, or else forfeit all those benefits, afterwards conferred upon them, that undergoe both paines and perill for the Common-wealth.

The Enemies not long after (appealed by the Emperours gift and money) departed from *Constantinople*, which they then besieged; *Saxony* being at peace, *Valentinian* the Emperour chose his sonne *Gratianus* for his Colleague: who, after his Father and Uncle *Valens* their deceate, succeeded them both. But hee (the Commonwealth being tossed with divers billowes of troubles) assumed

Gratian
375. ad. 7.
in 9. d. 5.
With his
sonne *Val-*
entinian
the II.

sumed *Theodosius* a worthy Commander in warre, and sent him into the Easterne Countries. There at *Constantinople* he vanquished the *Huns* and *Goths*, and chased them out of the Coasts of *Thrace*. After this, *Gratianus* was treacherously slaine in *Gallia*, by *Maximus* one of his Coronels who affected the Empire. *Ausonius* of *Burdeaux* (certaine of whose Poems are yet extant) was his Tutor for literature, whom afterwards he advanced to the dignity of a Consull, His son *Valentinianus* also died, in maner of the same death, by the treachery of his familiar friend *Arbogastus*. But the Murthe- rers escapt not scot-free, for both of them were slaine by *Theodosius* the Emperour. *Maximus* was taken and put to death at *Aquileia*, and the other acted that part himselfe.

Those Tyrants thus cut
K 4 off

Theodosius,
378. an. 16.
d. 12.

The se-
cond
Councell
of Con-
stantinople.
A. 381.

of, *Theodosius* posselt of the Empire, ordaines his two sons, *Honorius* and *Arcadius* his Collegues: to whom by reason of their nonage hee appointed Protectors, or as it were Governours: to *Arcadius* hee assigned *Ruffinus*, and to *Honorius* *Silico*; and not long after departed his life: by his command a Councell was held at *Constantinople*, wherein the heresie of *Macedonius*, who derogated from the Divinity of the holy Ghost, was condemned. The Fathers there assembled, being as it is recorded, 150. in number, ordained Bishops, both there, as also at *Antiochia*, which they stile the elder and truly Catholike Church, and at *Ierusalem* which they call the Mother of all Churches. They transmitted those their proceedings to *Damasus* Bishop of *Rome*, who endeavoured to call them
to

to *Rome*. Saint *Hierome* when hee was young, was familiar with this *Damasus*. He was the Author of that memorable saying. Wheresoever the Bishop is, be it at *Rome*, *Eugubium*, *Constantinople*, *Rhegium*, or *Alexandria*, he is of the same demerit and Priest-hood. *Theodosius* hath the fame for a very godly Prince, who being reprehended by S. *Ambrose* Bishop of *Millaine*, and prohibited entrance into the Church tooke it patiently.

Arcadius governed in the East at *Constantinople*, and *Honorius* at *Rome*. But *Ruffinus* with intent to translate the Empire to himselfe, underhand incited the King of the *Goths* to make warre against *Arcadius*: whole treachery being disclosed, hee was slaine by the Souldiers.

Innocent the first of that name, excommunicated *Arcadius*.

Arcadius,
395. an. 13.
m. 3. d. 15.
Together
with *Hono-
rius*, who
reigned a-
bout 15.
yeares after
the death
of *Arcadi-
us*.

dins the Emperour, for that he gave consent to have *S. John Chrysostome* expelled out of his Church, as it is related in the Papali Law. At this time flourisht Saint *Augustine* also, Bishop of *Hippo*, who was present at the third and fourth Councell of *Carthage*, where amongst others, those decrees passed: That the Bishop should have a little mansion house neere to his Church.

That his householdstuffs should be meane, his table and provision poore, and by his uprightness and integrity of life should get himselfe authority. That he should use the utensils of the Church, as things committed to his charge, and not as his owne.

This *Innocent* the first writ also to Saint *Augustine*, and to *Aurelius* Bishop of *Carthage*, where exhorting them to mutual prayers, hee calls them brothers

thers, and fellow-priests. After *Innocent* followed *Zozimus*, who commending the decrees of the Fathers, and of antiquity, saith that it is not lawfull, no not for the See of *Rome*, as they call it, to make any alteration therein, or any contradictory Decree. Hee also reprehends and corrects the custome of his time, that many men of no learning, aspired to the order of Priesthood. *Boniface* the first succeeded *Zozimus*, in whose time the sixth Councell of *Carthage* was assembled, whereto there was great concourse, wherein Saint *Austine* also was present. *Boniface* sending his Legates thither, declared that the Councell of *Nice* had granted such privilege to the See of *Rome*, that all Provinces every where, should appeale thither: and therefore requested the Fathers there assembled, to establish and

and confirme the same. Their answer was, that as far as they knew, there was not any such Decree at *Nice*; but that the certain truth might be sifted out and knowne, they were agreed to send for a true copie of the Councell, from the Churches of *Alexandria* and *Constantinople*; which being at length produced, the Decree was found quite contrary: to wit, each Province should have the cognizance of their owne causes, and that an appeal should lye from the Bishops to the Councells of the Province, or else to the *Oecumenicall* Councell, as they call it. S. *Cyrl* was then Bishop of *Alexandria*. *Boniface* died before the copie came, and his successor *Celestinus* urging the same, had his answer according to the tenour of that Decree.

Arcadius dying, his sonne
Theo-

Theodosius the II. succeeded, in whose raigne, and by whose command, a Councell was held at *Ephesus*, in which *Nestorius* was condemned, who denyed that Christ was borne God of the Virgin *Mary*, and at this time dyed S. *Augustine*. On the other side *Stilico Honorius* his Protector dealt no lesse perfidiously than *Ruffinus*: For hee not onely gave the *Gothes* leave to inhabite and seate themselves in *Gallia*, but also instigated them to march into *Italy*, with their Leader *Alaricus*, and took the City of *Rome*, which hapned in the yeare of *Rome* built 1161, and of our Lord 412.

The *Gothes* keeping their Rendezvous at *Rome* for a while, and harrazing the Countrey till they came to *Rhegium*, from thence sayled over into *Sicily*, where they suffered shipwracke, and lost their

Theodos. II.
408. an 42.
m. 1. d. 28.

n A Sea-coast town in Italy, now called *Regio*, opposite to *Sicily*.

their King. But *Stilico* still continuing his villainous and treacherous practices, with intent to translate the sway of government into his owne Sonne *Eucherius* his hands, was (upon discovery of his plot) taken, and by *Honorius* his Command put to death. King *Alaricus* thus dispatcht, the *Gothes* elected his kinsman *Adolphus* their King, and under his leading marcht backe againe to *Rome*, where, what remained, they spoyle. He being slaine, *Genfericus* raigned, after whose death followed *Wallis*, with whom *Constantine*, *Honorius* his sisters husband and Lieutenant for the *Gallia's*, as afterwards Colleague in the Empire, entered into amity and league, granting them *Aquitania* a part of *Gallia* to inhabite.

At the same time the *Scots* and *Picts* infested *Britaine*,
but

but were put to flight by the auxiliary forces sent from *Honorius* the Emperour; likewise the *Vandals* and *Atans*, with their Chieftaine, *Genfericus* pillaged up and downe *Hispaine*.

After *Honorius* his decease at *Rome*, his Sisters sonne *Valentinianus* succeeded him in the West, and at *Rome*. *Theodosius Arcadius* his son, as above recited, in the meane space governed the other part of the world at *Constantinople*.

About this time the *Vandals*, and *Atans*, (provoked by the dissentions and factions of the *Romane* Captaines in *Africa*) breake forth out of the *Hispaines* into *Africa*, and wasted the country with fire and sword. After which destruction a certaine part of *Africa* was given them to inhabite.

The *Gothes* (who by *Honorius* his permission and consent

as a little above mentioned, inhabited *Aquitaine* in *Gallia*) not satisfied with their owne bounds, offered violence and injurie to their neighbours: and wearied *Narbon* with their siege. But *Litorius* being dispatcht thither with forces, rayled the siege, set the Towne at liberty, brought in provision, and giving them battell, at the first sped well, but afterwards was taken with the losse almost of his whole army: so great was this overthrow that the *Romans* were forced to sue for peace. In like manner *Gensericus* King of the *Vandales* breaking the league made with the *Romans* in *Africa*, as before mentioned, on a sudden surprizes *Carthage*, where he exercised much cruelty: which City had then continued in subjection to the *Romans*, for 585. yeares. Thus having got possession of *Carthage*, hee strikes

strikes over into *Sicily*, which hee made flow with blood. Hereupon *Theodosius* the Emperour rigging a Navie, prepares for warre against the *Vandals*, but by reason the *Hunnes* foraged *Thrace* and *Illyricum*, the army was recalled out of *Sicily*, to defend those parts. The *Scots* and *Picts* then againe make an irruption into *Britaine*, and the inhabitants despairing of ayde from the *Romans*, desire helpe from the *English*, a people of *Saxonia*: who being allured with the beautifulnesse of the Country, by little and little conveying over more forces (oppressing the *Britaines*) brought the greatest part of the Iland into their subjection. Not long after this, *Theodosius* the second, dyed at *Constantinople*; in whose raigne, as it is written, the Sunne was doubled, and a comet appeared almost from

The Saxons invade Britaine about 448.

Martianus
450. an. 6
m. 6.

from the Ides of *July*, till the month of *September*.

Martianus succeeded *Theodosius* in the East. Wee have above mentioned *Oenfericus*, with whom *Valentinianus* concluded a peace, dividing *Africa* betwixt them. About this time, *Athila* King of the *Huns*, having got *Dacia* and *Pannonia*, most cruelly harazed the neighbouring Countries: *Macedonia*, *Mysia*, *Thracia*, intending to conquer the Easterne part of the *Romane* Empire. But perceiving that the warre would be extreame difficult, in regard the *Gothes* (who then were in league with the *Romanes*, and inhabited part of *Gallia*, as above-sayd) ayded the *Romans*, therefore by his Ambassadors, hee requires their amity and confederacy, but *Aetius Valentinianus* the Emperours Lievtinant prevented that; who cor-
robo-

roborating the league with *Theodoricus* king of the *Gothes*, wholly bent himselfe to the warre. *Athila* nevertheless proceeds, and in the Downes of *Chaulons*, (which is part of *France* in regard of the Plaines in *Campaigne*) was this most dismall battell fought, in which as it is recorded, 180000 men were slaine. And *Athila* loosing the day, determined to kill himselfe, least he should fall alive into the hands of his enemies. Howbeit King *Theodoricus* his sonne, following *Aetius* the Lievtenants counsaile, returned home with his forces, to succeed his deceased Father: whereby *Athila* getting time to recollect himselfe, retires into *Pannonia*, and levying new forces, marches, full swolne with revenge, into *Italy*. where at length, winning the City of *Aquileia*, (first wearied out with a
long

o Roman-
duels.

long-continuing siege) sackt and burnt it. Then forthwith he takes *Concordia, Padua, Vicentia, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Millaine and Pavie*; and so pillaging up and downe *Flamina*, incamped at the meeting of the River of *Adriaticus* and *Po*: where deliberating about his passage to *Rome*, with his army. *Leo* the first of that name, Bishop of *Rome*, comes to him, and so far prevailed, that altering his intent, hee not onely forceased his expedition to *Rome*, but also quite removing out of *Italy*, returned into *Pannonia*, where within a while after hee ended his dayes.

This was that *Leo*, many of whose Epistles to *Theodosius* the second, and *Martianus* the Emperours, are extant, wherein hee partly apologizes for his absence from the Councils by them convoked, and intreats them

them not to be offended for sending thither of his Legates; and partly also requests, that they would designe some place in *Italy*, rather than in *Asia*, for the celebrating of Councils: but he ordained nothing.

Whilest *Athila* thus raged up and downe *Italy*, the City of *Venice* was builded; when many of the abler sort, leaving the adjoyning places, betooke themselves to those sea-sands, little Islands, and hillockes, as into some harbour. Thus meane and in a manner desperate and miserable, was the beginning of this City, which now, as we see, is growne to a wonderfull greatnesse. They reckon 805. Dakes till this time; the first whereof was *Paulus Anaximus*, in the yeare of grace, 706. being 252. yeares after the beginning of the building of their City. After-

Venice begun to be build. an. 430.

p Some Authors call him *Paulus Anaximus*, and write of his beginning in 707. Dem 597. and after their City build 182.

Afterwards when *Valentinianus* was slaine, *Genfericus* King of the *Vandals*, sayling over with a Navie from *Africa* into *Italy*, marches with an exceeding great army (being ayded by the *Moores*) towards *Rome*, and takes the City, in a manner left quite desolate: but at the earnest request of *Leo* the Bishop, who also, as aforesaid, appeased *Athila*: hee forbore fire and sword: The City-lackt, captives vvere transported to *Carthage* in great troopes. The enemies after this infest *Campania* vwith grievous outrages, raze *Capua*, *Nola*, *Naples*, and other Cities: those vwho survive the sword, they condemne to the irons, and growne rich vwith the vvealth of *Italy*, retorne into *Africa*.

Martianus, Emperor of the East, a Prince of a calme nature

ture, injoyed peace: hee was wont to say, *That it was not fitting for a Prince to take armes, as long as he might live in peace.* In his raigne, and by his command, a very great Councell was assembled at *Chalcedon*, wherein *Eutyches*, who confounded the two natures in Christ, was condemned.

There, amongst the rest, it was decreed, that no Cleike, as they call them, should bee admitted to the Churches of two Cities. Plurality of livings, as wee terme it, was not then heard of, which now is growne so ordinary, as nothing is more common. And almost within our memory, that custome crept in amongst other blemishes of the Church, that the Pope my conferre two Bishopricks upon one man. If now therefore hee would restore the custome in this behalfe, which was held

The fourth Councell at Chalcedon in *Bithinia*.

held in the next precedent age, hee should doe his duty, but seeing that cannot bee, can we suppose it ever to be granted, that matters shall be amended according to the holy Scriptures, and decrees of the Apostles and primitive times? No, they toyle in vaine, that ballance the deedes of the Popes, with the rules of ancient Religion.

Leo 457. an.
17.

Marianus dying in the seventh yeare of his Empire, *Leo* succeeded him: and *Avidus*, (when *Genfericus* after the taking of *Rome*, was returned into *Africa*) succeeded *Valentinianus* at *Rome*, and in the West next to him, *Majoranus*, then *Severus*, and after him, *Anthemius*: after those followed others, but nothing eminent, who perished in their mutuall massacres and treacheries, and reigned but a while, insomuch that now the other

part

part of the *Roman* Empire in the West, stood in great danger.

Nothing memorable is recorded of *Leo* the Emperour, but that hee entred into amity and league with the *Goths*, then wasting *Ibrycum*, and an Epistle or two of *Leo* the Bishop of *Rome* to him, are extant. *Zeno* & *Isauricus* was his successor. Amongst those also who ruled in *Rome*, after *Valentinianus* his death, *Augustulus* was one, in whose taigne, *Odoacer* with a maine Army of *Herulians* and *Syrians*, out of *Pannonia* invades *Italy*, takes *Orestes*, a noble man of *Rome*, who was fled to *Pavie* with his Forces, puts him to death, sackes and burnes the Citie: and marching on, takes in the whole Countrey as far as *Rome*. *Augustulus* dejected in mind, voluntarily resignes his Empire: *Odoacer* enters the Citie,

L

and

Zeno 474.
an 17. m. 2.
d 7.

q Called
Isauricus,
because hee
was borne
in *Isaurica*
in *Cilicia*.

• Part of
the Gothes.

and obtaining the Kingdome of *Italy*, governed without resistance foureteene yeares. But at length, *Theodoricus* King of the *East-Goths*, sent by *Zeno* the Emperour, marching from *Constantinople*, overthrew the *Gepides* and *Bulgarians*, opposing him; and so making his way through *Mysia*, and *Pannonia*, arrives in *Italy*, and incamps himselfe not farre from *Aquileia*: whither *Odoacer* afterwards repaying, a sharpe battle ensued. *Odoacer* losing the day, fled; but recollecting his Forces joynes battle on fresh, and is againe overthrowne, most part of his Armie lost, some whereof perished in battle; others in *Athesis*. Hee flies amaine towards *Rome*, where shut out, he spoiles the Countrey about, and comes to *Ravenna*: there at length, after three yeares siege, upon the Cities yeelding

f A River
running
through
Verona.

ding, hee wastaken and put to death.

Odoacer thus cut off, *Theodoricus* became Lord of *Italy*, marches to *Rome*, where hee assembled two Councils of Bishops, whom hee called together out of sundry Provinces of *Italy*, to sit upon *Symmachus* his cause, whom the greatest part refused, as one unworthy, and falsely created. This *Theodoricus* was an *Arian*, as the *Papall* bookes have it. His surname was *Veronensis*, and was descended from that *Theodoricus* above mentioned, who was slaine in the battle against *Athila* King of the *Hunnes*. *Odoacer* was a *Rugian*, a people of *Germany*, upon the *Danish* sea. *Theodoricus* thereby to strengthen himselfe, obliged the Kings of the *Vandals*, *Visigothes*, and *Burgundians* to him by affinity.

Whilest the squares went
L 2 thus

• Pope of
Rome.

u Because
of his vi-
ctory at
Verona.

* Of *Ru-
gerland* in
Fumerania.

thus in *Italy*, great troubles were on foot, throughout *Thrace*, *Africa*, and *Britaine*, where at length, the *Saxons* got the upper hand.

Anasta-
sius, 411.
an. 11. 2.
m. 3. d. 3.

Zeno dying at *Constantino-ple*, *Anastatius* succeeds him. Hee favoured many of those, who allowed of *Eutyche* his opinion, whereupon a dissention grew betwixt him and *Gelasius* Bishop of *Rome*: who by tedious letters dehorts him, as their bookes have it, from undertaking the protection of them: for there were two things saith he, whereby principally this world should bee governed; the sacred authority of Bishops, and regall power: and so much the more charge lies upon the Priests for that they, even for other men, must render an account to the Lord: but he was to governe for civill policie, yet so, as to bee subject to the Mini-
sters

sters of God and to depend upon their judgments: and seeing that Priests doe obey the lawes politicke, it is likewise just, that hee that should not refuse their constitutions, who the Scripture in matters divine esteemes their forefidence this honour ought to be given to all Ministers of the Church, the cause is therefore requies, that to him most especially it should bee attributed, whom God by his owne word as also the consent of the Church, would have to rule over the whole order of Priests. Let him leave off therefore, and rather heare him an excuser in this life, then find him an accuser in the other. After this, his decree concerning the holy Bible is annexed, in which hee grants superiority to the See of *Rome*, as they call it, then to *Alexandria*, and the third place to *Antiochia*.

In *Anastatius* his raigne, *Sicily* was tossed with troubles and hostile insurrections, which were quenched by the Authors death. Then also the *Hunnies* wasted *Armenia*, and *Cap-padosia*: the *Getes*, *Macedonia*, *Thessalie*, and *Epirus*: from both which the Empe-
rour was enforced to buy his peace by gifts, and so small losses.

Much about this time, which was in the yeare of Grace, 500. *Clodoveus* King of the *French*, first of all imbraced the Christian Religion, having beene very oft and earnestly solicited thereunto, as also to forsake his Idols and superstition by his wife, who was of the house of *Burgundy*. The Councell of *Orleans*, in his raigne established, which consisted of thirty three French Bishops, is extant: wherein amongst the rest, it is decreed that

that if the ravisher of a Virgin shall fly to a Church, though hee have offered violence to the *Virgin*, yet hee shall not come within danger of death: but shall either bee as a bond-slave, or else redeeme himselfe from her.

Anastatius slaine by lightning, or as the Papall Law speakes, dying upon an * eruption of his bowels: *Iustinus* succeeded, a man of obscure parentage, and from a swineheard made a Souldier, as it is written. Hee was at dissention with *Theodoricus* King of the *Gothes*, Lord of *Italy*, about diversity of Religion, but yet they held off from blowes: *Theodoricus* dying, *Alaricus* his Grand-child by his sonne succeeded, to the great joy and contentment of the *Gothes*. *John* the first of that name, was then Bishop of *Rome*. He with other more, was sent in Am-
L 4 bassige

(* Stelden
(as Meibomius notes)
he mistakes
the Empe-
rour for
Pope Ana-
statius.
In fine. 518
an. 9. d. 24.

passage, by the afore-mentioned King *Theodoricus*, to *Constantinople*: where, as their bookes relate, he was most honourably entertained, not only by the people, but also by the Emperour himselfe. For they, say they, were exceeding joyfull, that it was their fortune, now at length to see and enterraine the blessed Saint *Peters* Vicar, as they terme him, in *Greece*; which had never befallen them before since *Constantines* time the Great, and *Sylvesters*. But it is strange that they should prate thus of *Sylvester*, who came not into *Greece*, as it is manifest: For, then when it was most be-hoofefull, as also needfull, I meane at the Councell of *Nice*, hee stirred not, but sent thither his Legates, *Victor* and *Vincent*: and afterwards as they relate, hee himselfe assembled another Councell at *Rome*, wherein

wherein hee confirmed the decrees of the Councell of *Nice*, where is extant also, a consolatory Epistle of this *John* the first to the Bishops of *Italy*, wherein hee exhorts them, that albeit King *Theodoricus* polluted with *Arian* heretic, threatened destruction to them, and to all *Italy*, yet they should not desist from their purpose, but resolutely proceed.

After *Iustine*, his sisters son *Iustinianus* was made Emperour: Hee wholly bent himselfe to the restoring of the Common-wealth, and at his first entrance set over the whole charge of government to *Belisarius*, who by many great battles, overcame the *Persians*, transgressing their bounds, and offering violence to the *Romane* Dominion: hee free *Illyricum*, wasted by the *Gepides* and *Bulgarians*, rede-

Iustinianus,
527. 54. 55.
m. 3. d. 13.

ced the *Parthians*, being up in Armes, to amity: overthrew the *Vandals* most powerfull Forces in *Africa*, recovered *Carthage*; and from thence striking over into *Sicily*, where having notice of the rebellion in *Africa*, hee returnes thither, and speeds well. Then at length marching into *Italy*, takes *Naples*, sacks it, overthrowes the *Gothes*, whose King *Theodatus* then was. After this, hee repaires to *Rome*, where hee was kindly and honourably entertained by all, removing from thence, takes in the townes and forts every where, and amongst the rest, *Peronsa*: after this, he besieges *Ravenna*, where *Vitigis*, King of the *Gothes* giving him battle loseth his Army, is taken prisoner, and carried away by *Belisarius* to *Constantinople*.

The *Gothes* renewing their Forces in the countrey beyond

Po,

Po, elect *Hildebrand* their king. To him, two succeeded, and after them *Totilas*. He in *Belisarius* his absence, ouer-running all *Italy*, takes *Rome*, after a siege, sacks and sets fire on it. *Belisarius* hereupon recalled, having finished the war against the *Parthians*, who againe foraged *Syria*, returnes into *Italy*, and recovers the Citie in a manner left desolate: and then incountring with the Enemy, had a happy battle: but sayling into *Sicily* for provision, is called backe by *Iustinianus*, which afforded occasion to *Totilas*, to renew his forces, and returne to *Rome*. The Emperour forthwith ordaines *Narses* the Eunuch, Generall in the *Italian* warre: hee expelled the *Gothes* quite out of *Italy*, which was so much the easilier effected, they having lost their King *Totilas*, who dyed of a wound. That

warre

warre with the *Goths*, lasted eighteene yeares. And *Iustinianus* thus recovering *Italy*, and *Africke*, after hee had married his Grandchild by his daughter, for his Colleague in the Empire, departed this life. Some writ, that hee was a Prince of a dull nature, and overswayed by his wife *Theodora*. *Tribonianus* the Lawyer was in high esteeme with him, he who (abrogating the writings and disputations of the Ancients) gathered out of them an hodge-patch of the lawes, and left us the fragments onely, which now goe under the name of the *Pandects*. But he had certaine helpers in that worke, whose names are mentioned all over. Hee did the like also in the references and lawes of the Emperours, which being comprehended in three booke, the *Gregorian*, *Hermogenians* and

and *Theodosian*: he contracted into one volume, naming it *Iustinians Code*, using other mens helps therein, whose names the Emperour reckons up in the preface to his booke. There are Authors that report, how this *Tribonianus* was a covetous man, and for gaine, (as the Poet saith) made and marred lawes. In the *Code* before mentioned, there are many of *Iustinians* Lawes, which contradict the former. There was added also, a peculiar worke, of new constitutions, which throughout, beare the name and title of *Iustinian*.

The Emperour intreated *Belisarius*, whom I spoke of, (him by whose prowess hee had obtained so many and so glorious victories) most ignominiously: and in his extreme old age, caused his eyes to be put out. In his raigne, some Councels were assembled

*Virgil. 6.
Ænead.*

bled at *Constantinople*, wherein *Menna* Patriarke of that Citie, late President: who, as their bookes have it, is stiled the most holy, most blessed, and Oecumenicall. In the beginning of the Code, an Epistle of the Emperour to the Archbishop of the City of *Rome*, is set downe, wherein hee calls him, the Head of all Churches, and subjects all to him. Furthermore, although the Learned are of opinion, that it was forged, yet grant it be true, it is certaine that this controversie continued many yeares after, till at length the Bishops of *Rome*, amplified with abilities, prevailed: and in the possession of the Church would erect to themselves a Tower, which, whether reared by the hands of men, or favour of Princes, now carries the name, as though it were founded by power divine. We have

have formerly mentioned how the sixth Councell of *Carthage* was held in S. *Austines* time, wherein Pope *Boniface* the first, and Pope *Celestines* fallacies were unmasked, when they alleged how it was decreed at *Nice*, that all Provinces should appeale to them. And in *Iustinians* time, *Boniface* the second was Bishop of *Rome*, whose Epistle is extant, wherein he sharply reprehends *Aurelius* Bishop of *Carthage* in the before-mentioned Councell, and sayes, that hee with his fellowes, did by the devils instigation resist the Church of *Rome*, as also gives God thanks, that in his time, *Enlalius*, *Aurelius* his successor, was reconciled to the Church of *Rome*, and after that, rehearseth the words of *Enlalius*, wherein he professes, that hee condemnes both his predecessors and successors, what

whatsoever they bee, that goe about to weaken the privileges of the holy and Apostolicall Church of *Rome*.

Agapens the next to *Boniface*, removed *Anthemias* Patriarch of *Constantinople* out of his place, for denying the two natures in Christ. *Theodora* the Emperesse, took this very hainously, and by *Belisarius*, admonished *Silvirius Agapens* his successors, to restore him: and *Belisarius* (certaine other accusations also being layd to his charge) turnes him out of his place, and sends him into banishment, substituting *Virgilius*, who likewise called to *Constantinople*, and refusing to recall *Anthemius*, was condemned to the like punishment: whereby it sufficiently appears in what manner the Bishops of *Rome* were then subject to the power of the Emperour.

Iustine

Iustine the II. being Emperour, the *Persian* war was renewed, which miscarrying, *Arche-lans* the Emperours Lievtenant of a new concludes a peace.

Narses the Emperours Lieutnant throughout *Italy*, (after the *Goths* were expulst, and *Totilas* dead) held *Italy*, almost sixteene yeares: afterwards called home by the Emperour, from whom receiving certaine unwelcome letters, and therein perceiving his ingratitude, hee got onel it yes still, but further for revenge, (sending away his Ambassadors) instigates the *Lombards* then settled in *Pannonia*, proffering them very large rewards, to depart from *Pannonia*, and come into *Italy*, the most pleasant and fruitfull of all Countries. Thereupon they tooke that part of *Italy*, which till this day, retaines the name from them. This *Iustine* as
it

Iustin. II.
365. an. 10.
m. 10. d. 20.

it is written, constituted an Exarch Governour throughout *Italy*: hee was as it were the Emperours Vicar or Deputy, his chiefe seat was at *Ravenna*, neglecting *Rome*, and in each City and Towne ordaining some Governour. The *Italian* writers report that this new ordinance was the bane of *Italy* and *Rome*, *Narses* soone after dyed at *Rome*.

Tiberius II.
576. an. 6.
m. 20. d. 8.

Mauritius
583. an. 19.
m. 3. d. 11.

Tiberius not long before adopted and made Collegue in the Empire, was *Iustines* successor. He got two happy victories against the *Persians*: and established a peace with the *Lombards*, whose Kingdome then reached from the *Samnites* unto the *Alpes*, the City of *Rome* onely excepted, which after they had for a space sharply besieged, at length (constrained by force of tempest and raine) raised their siege. *Mauritius Tiberius* his sonne

sonne in Law, being created Emperor, in some certaine battels by his Lieutenants, overthrew the *Persians*, and at length concluded a peace with them: recalling his Army, hee expelled the *Scythians* out of *Myisia*, repressed the *Lombards* throughout *Italy*: chased the *Hunnies* out of *Pannonia*: but being hated of the Souldiers for his covetousnesse, was enforced (upon a mutinie arisen) to fly to *Chalcedon*, and there at length was slain, together with his wife, children, and whole race, by *Phocas* the Centurion, who afterwards through sedition, was proclaimed Emperor.

Phocas.
603. an. 8.
m. 4. d. 9.

It is written that in *Mauritius* his raigne, a Comet appeared for sixe monthes space, and then also was *Mahomet* borne, whom we will speake of hereafter.

At this time, *John* Bishop of *Constantinople*, stiled himselfe the

the universall Patriarch : but *Pelagius* the second, Bishop of *Rome*, vehemently resisted him, and pronounced his Decrees voyd. His successor *Gregory* the first sharply reprehends him for this, and indeed confesses, that in the Councell of *Chalcedon*, this title and honour was given to his predecessors, but none of them used it. As also he exhorts *Mauritius* the Emperour by his Letters, to re-straine him, for that also appertained to his authority, which hee (in arrogating such a kind of power) did much impaire. It is recorded, that the next after *Gregory*, *Boniface* the III. obtained the primacie from *Phocas*, certaine Edicts and charters being published in that behalfe.

In *Phocas* his raigne the *Per-
sians* very grievously annoyed
the Common-wealth : seizing
upon *Mesopotamia*, and *Assy-
ria*

ria, and marching on even un-
to the lesser *Asia*, such was
the negligence of this Prince.
Germany also, together with
Gallia, and a great part of *Ita-
ly* revolted. The *Sarazens* wa-
ited *Egypt* : and hee himselve
being slaine for his cruelty and
neglect of the Common-
wealth, *Heraclius* succeeded.
Then againe the *Persians* mar-
ching on very farre through
Egypt, invade *Africa*, which
they bring under their sub-
jection. The *Scythians* diversly
dismember *Europe*. *Heraclius*
at length marching into *Asia*,
when hee could not make his
peace, though propounding
certaine conditions, little ten-
ding to the honour of the *Ro-
manes*, almost by mere con-
straint encountred with the
Persians, (who now also forra-
ged *India*) and in a battell or
two discomfited them. Then
marching on beyond the Ri-
ver

a Cosroes.

ver *Tigris*, and ransaking *Persia* farre and wide (entring at length into amity with *Sirochus* the a King of *Persia's* Son, who having slaine his father, set upon the Kingdome) recovered *Affrica*, and *Agypt*, and whatsoever else the *Persians* had taken, and it was covenanted that the River *Tygris* should divide the *Persian* and *Romane* dominions. At this time also the *Sarazens* serving in the warre under *Heraclius*, being defrauded of their pay, revolt in huge troopes, and pillaging up and downe *Syria*, (*Mahomet* being their Chiefe-ine) took *Damascus*, torraged *Agypt*, subdued *Arabia*, and gave the *Persians* some overthrowes. This *Mahomet* was by parentage obscure, but subtil and adventurous, as also afterwards enriched by marriage: and by reason of his prompt wit carrying great sway

sway, he propounds a new kind of doctrine (to reason indeed very delectable, but for the most part ridiculous and foolish) whereby he might more and more oblige the minds of men, and more firmly possesse himselfe with sovereignty.

And though this flame might at first have easilie beene quenched, yet being neglected, in short space grew to a maine height: and so from that time the Majesty and Empire of the *Romanes* in the East, decayed more and more, Nations revolting one after another.

In *Heraclius* his raigne, the fourth Councell of *Toledo* was celebrated, where, because most part of the Priests throughout *Spaine*, did not every day (but only upon that day which wee call Sunday) use that prayer which Christ himselfe taught us: amongst other matters, a reformation there-

therein was decreed, as also that the *Apocalyps* of S. Iohn, as they say, should be read in the Church from Easter to Whitsonide.

The *Goths* then raigned in *Hispain*, when as the *Spaniards* (growne weary, as it is common, of foraigne government) attempting an innovation, this Councell under a severe penalty prohibited the practizing of any conspiracie against their King of the *Gothish* Nation: and that after the Kings decease, the States and Clergie of the whole Nation, should by common consent appoint the successor. The same decree was also renewed in some other of their assemblies. The singing of the Hebrew *Allelujab* in the Church, in time of Lent was likewise forbidden, for that it was a time of sorrow and not of rejoycing. To *Heraclius*, *Constance* succeeded, who

Constantine
the III
raigned 2
moneths,
and *Hera-*
clius two
yeares.

Constance
the II. 6. 2.
an. 27. m. 8.
d. 10.

who was his grand-child by his sonne *Constantine*. He had an infortunate sea-fight with the *Sarazens*, who getting the victory, tooke *Rhodes*, and without doubt had proceeded further, had not the factions kindled amongst them, procured a two yeares truce with the *Romanes*. The Emperour having this time to pause, marches with an Army into *Italy*, thereby as he boasted, to rescue it out of the Enemies hands: and arriving at *Tarento*, besieged *Luceria*, and other places of *Apulia* belonging to the *Lombards*: but in his journey toward *Naples*, his Rere-guard was cut off by the *Lombards*. Entering *Rome* peaceably, at length he disorbes the Citie of all its ornaments, and there staying a few dayes strocke over into *Sicily*, where afterwards hee was murdered in a Bath: and some dissension

M arising

Constantine
the III, or
Bearded,
649 an. 16.
d. 7.

Now
Bursia in
Asia.

arising after his death about
succession, the *Saracens* (lay-
ing hold on this opportunity)
with a great Navie invaded
Sicily, commit a horrible massa-
cre of the Islanders, take *Syracuse*,
and carry away with
them all *Constans* his spoyles
taken from *Rome*. To *Con-
stans* *Constantine* the IIII suc-
ceeded, commonly called the
Bearded. He for certaine yeares
encountering with the *Sara-
zens*, at length vanquishd them,
inso much as they sued for
peace, and for a thirty yeares
Truce: as also condescended
to pay a yearly Tribute: and
the *Romanes* Enemies in the
East herewith shaken, implore
a peace. But the *Bulgars* trans-
passing their bounds wast
Thrace, with them a peace
was at length concluded, and
both the ^b *Mysia's* yeelded up
to them but afterwards (when
they perceived the *Romanes*
negli-

negligence) breaking the
league, fly out againe, and ex-
tenuate the forces of the Em-
pire. This Emperour as it is re-
corded, was the first, that or-
dained, that whom the Clergy
and people of *Rome* together
with the souldiers, had created
Bishop of that Citie, he should
obtaine full power: for till this
time the dignity of Bi^{sh}op of
Rome depended upon the con-
firmation, either of the Empe-
rour, or of his Deputy for *Italy*.
There is a long Epistle extant
of Pope *Leo* the II, to *Constan-
tine*, wherein hee condemnes
all manner of Heretikes, and
highly extols him for his love
to, and protection of Religion,
as also for his liberality and
munificence: adding, that the
Church having gotten such a
Defender, most joyfully tri-
umphed.

The sixth Councell at *Con-
stantinople* was held in his reign
M 3 which

The first
Councell
at *Constan-
tinople* 680.

which consisted of 150 Bishops: Wherein, about the end thereof, mention is made (but in obscure words) of those Canons filed the Apostles. But *Gracianus* reckons up the contrary opinions; for hee avers, that there be those that can affirme, that they were compiled by Heretikes, rejected by the Primitive Church, and accounted among the *Apochrypha's*. Yet it is written that *Zepherinus* B. of *Rome*, in order the sixteenth, approved them: as also, after him, this Councell before mentioned, which (as they report) was ended in *Iustine* the II. his time, *Constantine* the III. his sonne. In briefe, all stotes upon uncertaine grounds, neither doe they agree in the number of the Canons, for some hold 50. others 60. others 84. in which number indeed they are extant. Whereby

by it may easily be conjectured that more were added by degrees, and afterwards (though proceeding from many) comprehended under one title. It is written that then also the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, subjected himselfe to the Bishop of *Rome*, who before that (but most especially after the translation thither of the Exarche) would yeeld nothing at all to him.

To *Constantine*, *Iustinianus* his son succeeded; he by reason of his nonage and inexperience, misgoverned the Commonwealth, and breaking the league which his Father had made with the *Sarazens*, and *Bulgars*, was brought to that pinch as hee himselfe was constrained to sue for peace to both of them. At length, being thrust out for his cruelty, and banisht with his nose cut off, *Leontius* succeeded, having

M 3 beene

Iustinian, II
686. an. 10.

Leontius,
696. an. 23.

beene prisoner two yeares upon suspicion of affecting the Empire. In the time of those broiles, the *Sarazens* invade *Africa*, but were within two yeares after chased out thence by force of Armes. The *Roman* Souldiers forsaking the Garrison in *Africa*, sith the Emperour slighted over all affaires with negligence and carelesse-nesse, and fearing lest they should againe bee expelled by the *Sarazens*, who were then exceeding strong; create one *Tiberius* Emperour. Hee marches with his forces to *Constantinople*, where winning the Citie, takes *Leontius*, cuts off his nose, cast him into prison, and constitutes a new Exarchy in *Italy*. And whilst all matters were carried, after this boisterous manner, the *Sarazens* laying hold on this fit opportunity, march out of *Egypt*, with an huge Army: and againe surprise

Tiberius
Asymatus
906. an. 7.

prise *Africa* and *Lybia*, and welnigh all *Hispaine*.

Iustinianus (hee whom I above spoke of, expeld and banisht by *Leontius* (by helpe of *Tribellius* King of *Bulgaria*, at length takes *Constantinople*, and therein *Leontius*, and *Tiberius*, whome he put to death: after which hee raigned sixe yeares cruelly, proving also ingratfull to King *Tribellius*, and at length joyning battle with *Philippicus Bardanes*, to whom the Souldiers had revolted, both he and his sonne *Tiberius* were there slaine. Pope *Constantine* pronounced this *Philippicus* (for difference in Religion) a Schismaticke, whose eyes being afterwards pluckt out by his own servants, *Anastatius* the I I was his successor.

Hee sent a strong Navie to the *Rhodes* to make warre with the *Sarazens*, constitu-

M 4

ting

Iustinian
h. 11, 2
gaue 906.
An. 6.

c First causing them to be carried up and downe the citie bound in cords, then trampling upon their necks, and lastly beheading them.

Philippicus
Bardanes,
712. an 2.
m 9. d 7.
Anastatius,
the 11. 715.
an. 1. m 3.

Theodosius
Adrianus
746.
m. 7. d. 16.

Leo Canon.
717. an. 24.
m. 2. d. 25.

ing an Ecclesiasticall person
Generall thereof : whom the
Souldiers refusing to obey, a
mutinie arose, and one *Theodo-*
sus of obscure parentage was
created Emperour, who chan-
ging the voyage, marches to
Constantinople, takes the Citie,
and confines *Anastatius* (who
hee overthrew in battaile) to a
Monastery : but not long after
being expulst by *Leo* Lieute-
nant of his forces, hee also be-
takes himselfe to a Monasticall
life. About this time which
was in the yeare of Grace 717.
the *Moors* with their whole
powers breake into *Spaine*,
and subdue it. *Rodericke* being
then King of the *Hispaines*,
whom the *Goths* had elected.
The *Sarazens* in *Leois* raigne,
having over-runne *Thrace*, be-
sieged *Constantinople*, both by
sea and land for three yeares
space ; but at length (being
well nigh destroyed by the
plague

plague) were constrained to
retire home. This *Leo* was
a mortall adversary to *Gregory*
the II. Bishop of *Rome* : and
charged his Vicar or Exarch
in *Italy*, by all meanes to cut
him off : but the *Lombards* de-
fended the Pope, not for any
love they bare him, but to the
end, that by these dissentions,
they might enlarge their owne
Territories. For upon this oc-
casion they surpris'd many
townes belonging to the Exar-
chy. Certaine of this *Gregories*
Epistles to the Clergy and
Laity of *Thuringia*, are extant,
wherein hee admonishes them
more and more to encrease in
the knowledge of God : as also
to the *Saxons*, sharply deter-
ring them from worshipping
of Idole, in which employ-
ment hee used once *Boniface*
his helpe, whom hee had sent
into *Germany*.

The Emperour *Leo* throwes
M 5 all

A part of
Saxony,
where the
Citie *Er-*
ford stands

e An Eng-
lishman
borne in
Devonshire

Constantine
the V. 741.
an 9. m 1.
17.

all statues and Images of Saints out of Churches, and enjoynes the Pope also to doe the like: but hee not onely disobeyes, but also denounces sharpe punishment against him persevering in his purpose. To *Leo*, his son *Constantine* of that name the V. succeeded, surnamed *Copronymos*, of the same Religion with his father. Hee setting forth with a great Navie against the *Sarazens*, for recovery of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, understanding by a messenger of the insurrections hatched at home, and of *Ariabastus* the new elected Emperour, retires to *Constantinople*, takes the Cittie by force, and puts out *Ariabastus* his eyes. Hee also, as his Father *Leo*, lived in vehement discord with *Gregory* the III. Bishop of *Rome*, who forthwith sending his *Nuncio's*, excommunicates him, and they being cast in prison, he

hee made a Decree in the Councell thereupon assembled: That whosoever should hereafter demolish the Images of Saints, or contumeliously abuse them, should bee utterly excluded from the Communion of the Church: after this with all diligence and endeavour hee erected Images in divers Churches, and as firre as he could, sumptuously adorned them.

After *Gregory* the III. *Zacharias* succeeded. An Epistle of his is extant to one *Boniface* a Bishop in *Germany*; the same man, as it appeares, whose helpe *Gregory* the III. used, as a little above mentioned. *Zacharias* satisfied his requests, and permitted Bishopricks at *Alerburgh*, *Ramberg*, and *Erphord*, and also gave him leave to goe to *Charlemaine*, *Charles Martel* his sonne, who was desirous to have a Councell held in

in some Citie of the *French* Kingdome : and that he might diligently reforme the abuses of the Church, but most especially remove adulterers, and those that had many wives from the order of Priesthood : for sithence after the undertaking of the holy Ministry, they ought not to have or touch so much as one wife, much lesse as one and the same time, they should have more. for *Pauls* words, that the Bishop should bee the husband of one wife, is to bee understood not of the time present, but past; to wit, that he who desires to bee admitted into the Ministeriall function, should have no more wives then one.

To this Epistle *Charlemaines* Edict (who stiles himselfe Duke of the *French*) is annexed : wherein hee ordaines that a Counceli should be held every yeare in his presence :
and

and commands that adulterous Priests and Whoremongers should be removed out of their places : and likewise prohibits them from hunting and hawking, and charges them not to maintaine any whore at home : but concerning wives not a word.

From this time *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards* required a tribute from the *Romans*, sharply menacing them in case of *Non-payment*. *Stephen* the II. of that name, then Bishop of *Rome*, seeing hee could not stop his mouth, neither with flatteries nor rewards, sues to *Constantine* the Emperour for ayde, but no helpe comming from him, hee solicites *Pipin*, lately (as we below shall mention) made King of the *French*, to lend him his hand. He marching with an army into *Italy* besieges *Pavie*, and compels *Aistulphus* to come to composition

sition, but the enemy, after *Pipin* returne home, growne more kene, againe takes armes: whereupon *Pipin* againe solicited, marches into *Italy*; then at length *Aistulphus* surrenders the Exarchy to *Pipin*, in which Country those Cities are of chiefe account, *Ravenna*, *Faventina*, *Cesena*, *Forli*, *Forlimpopoli*, *Bologna*, *Reggio*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*.

It is written that *Pipin* delivered all this Countrey into the Popes hands, though the Emperour first required him to restore them to him, as belonging to the Empire, not to the Church of *Rome*.

To *Constantine*, his Son *Leo* the IV. succeeded: Hee undertooke the onely expedition into *Syria*, where discomfited he retires home, and not long after dyed, of the same religion with his Father, leaving behind him his Son *Constantine* the

Leo the IV.
775. an. 4.
m. d. 26.

f. Against
the Saracens.

the VI. who by reason of his nonage, not of ability to raigne, his mother *Irene* governed the Common-wealth, but hee waxen warmer in 8 years, deposing his mother, tooke the Empire upon himselfe, with no lesse insolencie than cruelty: whereupon certaine conspiracies being practised against him, hee set a mulct amongst others, upon his unckle *Nicephorus*, and put out his eyes. And at length he himselfe by the meanes of his mother, was served with the same sauce, within a while after dying of griefe, and thereupon the sway of government returned into her hands, who afterwards in the fourth yeare of her Empire was deposed and sent into exile, *Nicephorus* whom we before mentioned, was her successor.

In the meane time whilst matters were thus tumultuously

g 20. yeares
of age.

Irene the
Empresse.
797. an. 4.

ly carried at *Constantinople*, the name of *Charles* King of the *French*, grew famous. For hee having finished the warre in *Aquasania*, at the request of *Adrian* Bishop of *Rome*, marches into *Italy*, and as his Father *Pipin* repressed *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, as above sayd, so hee, after a long siege tooke *Desiderius*, *Aistulphus* his successor, a heauey foe to *Italy*, and *Adrian* the I. As also excluded his Sonne *Adalgisus* out of the Kingdome, and chased him quite out of *Italie*. For the Emperours of *Rome*, by reason of their farre remote abience (I meane at *Constantinople*) ever since *Constantine* the great, and being likewise hindered, not onely with forraigne wars, but also with ciuill and domesticall dissensions, in a manner neglected *Italy*, or at leastwise could not conveniently protect it, especially the

the *Lombards* raiging there: Furthermore, most of them also, being at deadly dissention with the Bishops of *Rome*, as we have formerly specified, out of their hatred towards them, were not moved at this prosperous estate of the *Lombards*. For this cause the Pope provided forraigne defence, and because no house was in those times of more renowne and puissance than that of the *French* Kings, in regard of the greatnesse of their noble exploits, to them they flye, as to a harbour in time of trouble. And after this manner, *Adrian* dying, *Leo* the third, who succeeded him, having many aduersaries at *Rome*, sued to *Charles*, *Pipins* Son: who at his fourth accession to the City, was by the Pope and all the people proclaimed Emperour, which happened, that the same time, when nought but facti-
ons

Charles the Great, 801.
an. 13. m. 1.
d. 4.

ons swarmed at *Constantinople*, inſomuch as the very time it ſelfe, and ſtate of the Common-wealth, ſeemed to adminiſter the cauſe and occaſion of this change.

Thus therefore the Empire of the Weſt, came to the *Germanſ*: for without all doubt, *Pipin* and *Charles* were *Germanes*. This was in the eight hundred and fiſt yeare after Chriſts birth.

Now, after *Nicephorus*, the Emperours of the Eaſt were toſſed with continuall wars, for at fiſt the *Bulgars* often incountred them, then the *Sarazens* iſſuing out of *Africa*, tooke the Ile of *Candie*, as afterwards *Sicilie*, and made havocke in *Aſia* farre and wide: and laſt of all, the *Turks*, a people of *Scythia*.

The Emperours of *Greece*, from *Nicephorus* to *Conſtantine*, *Palaologus* the laſt, are reckoned

Nicephorus was overcome and ſlaine by the *Bulgars*, and his ſoul made a drinking boule by *Crumus* King of the *Bulgars*.

ned to 50. ſome whereof were women, but moſt of thoſe were ſlothfull. And in *Conſtantine Monomachus* his raigne, the *Turkes* from a baſe originall, by degrees getting ground more and more, began to waſt *Aſia*, and daily increaſing their power, at length made up a Monarchy, but no new or fiſh one, but ſprouted out of that part of the *Romane* Empire, lying in the Eaſt. Of which Monarchy, *Ottoman* was the head, about the yeare of Chriſt, 1300.

Afterwards, *Mahomet* of that name the ſecond, great Grand-father to *Solyman*, who now ſwayes the Empire, taking *Conſtantinople*, & putting *Conſtantine Palaologus* the Emperour before mentioned, together with his whole family, to the ſword, utterly extinguish the name, and ſucceſſion of Emperours of our Religion,

Ottoman, fiſt Monarch of the *Turks*. an. 1300.

gion, in those parts. And the *Turkes* to this day hold *Asia*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Mesopotamia*, *Iudea*, the *Rhodes*, all *Greece*, *Thracia*, *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, *Illyricum* both the *Myssias*, and of late, almost the other part of *Hungary*, and some part of *Africa*.

In former times, the Churches of *Ierusalem*, *Antioch*, *Constantinople* and *Rome*, contended amongst themselves for primacie, but especially the two last, as wee formerly shewed, but the *Turke* ended that controversie, and set such a confusion in those three places, that there is not a tract remaining of a Church or Christian Congregation: and the matter it selfe shewes, of what colour the face, and what is the state of that Church now remaining, which now (those * rivals or eye-fores being removed) alone triumphs. Therefore

In *Ierusalem*,
Antioch,
Constanti-
nople.

In *Rome*.

* *Æmulis*.

Therefore having showne after what manner the other part of the *Romane* Empires body, lying in the East, utterly decayed and fell into the hands of strangers: it remaines that wee should also briefly unfold, how that part in the West, quite perished, and found new Lords. But here by the way, let us consider, after what a wonderful kind of mockery of fortune that majestick glory, and sublimity of the Empire, was from those *Romanes* and ancient families brought into the hands of strangers, and some of them of base degrees, some being *Spaniards*, others originally of *Pannonia*, *Dacia*, *Dardania*, *Dalmatia*, *Gallia*, *Thrace*, *Cappadocia*.

But chiefly it is worth observance, how doubtfull and miserable the estate of these Emperours was: for their dignity and safety consisted not in

in the power of the Senate, or people, but of the Legions and Souldiers: so that it may stand for a great wonder, that any would undertake this charge so dangerous and obvious to injuries: For from *Caius Caesar*, (who was murdered in the face of the Senate,) till *Charles the Great*, about thirty of them were slain, foure whereof killed themselves, alwayes something was wanting in them, which the Souldiers desired; who could abide the good no more than the wicked: but upon the least occasion, raising a tumult, cut off those, whom sometimes they had drawne up to that height of honour against their wills. as for example, it was *Elus Pertinax* his case. The Senate stood in feare of the Emperour, but the Emperour himselfe was swayed by the will, and in a manner, the

the becke of the rascall Souldiers. And this presumption they tooke upon them after *Caius Casars* death, especially those veterane bands, which hee had imployed in *Gallia*, *Hispaine*, and *Africa*.

Hereupon *Cicero* deploring this: Couragious they are indeed, saith hee, but in regard of the memory of those exploits, which they achieved for the liberty of the *Romanes*, and the dignity of the Common-wealth too fierce, and recall all our Councell to their violence.

The end of the second Booke.



IOHN
SLEIDAN
of the foure chiefe
Monarchies.

O R,
The Key of History.

The third Locke.



Before wee speake
of *Charles* the
great, (to whom
I told you the
Empire of the
West was befallen) something
must be unfolded concerning
the *Germanes*, from whom hee
derives his originall. And first
of

of all it is manifest, beyond all
doubt, that the *Germanes* very
oft passed over the *Rhine*, and
entred the *Galler's* there to
seat themselves in regard of
the goodnesse of the soile. For
the *Teuthons* broke into the
Province of *Gallia*, and were
put to flight by *Caius Marius*
the Consull. Afterwards
the *Arvernes* and *Hednies*
quarrelling about Principali-
tie, the *Germanes* (hired with
pay from the *Arvernes* and
Sequanos) marched thither at
first indeed but with indiffe-
rent forces, but increasing by
degrees, in *Arcozistus* their
Kings raigne, possessed a good
part of the countrey: but them
Caius Caesar overthrew in bat-
tle: and some yeares after,
when hee made warre against
the *Eburons*, a people of *Gal-
lia Belgica*, the *Germanes* a-
gaine march over the *Rhine*,
with intent to beat backe the
N Roman

& Inhabi-
ting Luke
beyond
Brabant.

Roman Armie, but were by him discomfited, at the meeting of the River *Maze* and the *Rhyne*. Many yeares following, they contained themselves within their owne bounds, because the Roman Emperours held them in play by warres: yet as oft as they could lay hold on fitting opportunity, slackt not their owne commodity, but continually wasted *Gallia*. After this manner, *Gallienus* being Emperour, one no lesse careless then voluptuous, they made an Inroad, and by little and little, sprung up to that potencie, that the Emperour *Probus* had much a doe to repell them. *Julianus* also, *Constantius* his Lieutenant, made warre against them afterwards, when *Honorius* was Emperour, the *Gothes* broke into *Gallia*, to whom the Emperour (detained by sundry warres)

warres) granted the Countrey of *Aquitania* to inhabite, on the other side, the ¹ French-Germance, making their way through ^m *Belgia*, vanquishing the ⁿ *Trevires*, ^o *Menapians*, *Eburons* & *Morines* & *Nervians*, ^r *Amstians*, (*Bellovacans*, *Seissons*, seated themselves in that part of *Gallia*, which retains their name, and is called *France*: in which Countrey, *Paris* is the chiefe Citie, and not farre from thence stands *San-Denis*, afterwards consecrated for the Sepulture of the Kings of *France* to this day. After this manner enlarged, having formerly possession of a good part of *Germany*, even all the Countrey betwixt the River *Maine*, and the *Rhyne*: they easily repelled not only offered hostility, but also made warre upon others. Besides, the Roman Empire in *Asia* and *Affrica*, daily more

^l Of *Franklandt*, then *Francia* in *Germany*.

^m *Holland*.

ⁿ In and about *Triers*.

^o Of *Juliers* or *Guliche*.

^p Part in *Flanders*, part in *Picardie*.

^q Of *Turnay*.

^r *et* of *Picardy*.

The beginning of the French Kingdom about 421.

and more sliding away, and the *Lombards* wasting *Italy*, they almost extended their Dominions quite through *Gal-lia*: and after many of their Kings had raigned there in successive course, at length the Crowne came to *Pipin* also, and to his sonne *Charles*. *Charles Martel* *Pipins* Father, who was not King himselfe, but onely one of the Nobles, and Governour of the Pallace, or as they are commonly called, *Majors* of the house: vanquished the *Bavarians*, and *Suevians*. For as the writers of the *French* Annals deliver it, the Kings there, for some years together, had nothing at all besides their title, the principallitie of government belonging to the Governour of the Kings house. For those Kings degenerated from the worth of their Predecessors, and gave themselves over to pleasure,

reje-

rejecting the care of the Common-wealth: whereupon the Governour of the Pallace bore all sway, and by how much greater the Kings negligence was, so much more hee augmented his Authority. At length upon this occasion, *Pipin* who was Governour in *Childrickes* raigne (when the cause, as they say, came to canvassing before Pope *Zachary*) got the Kingdome. Hereof is mention made in that Decree which they name *Gratians*, to wit, that it is lawfull for the Pope to deprive Kings of their Principallitie: but the title and inscription of that place is false, seeing there were two *Anastasio's* Emperours, and it cannot be referred to either of them; for the former raigned above 200. and the other 37. yeares, before this hapned: as also there was no Pope *Gelasius* in the later Emperors time

I thought good to adde this for the Readers advertisement, that they may wisely and warily peruse the Papall records: for it is not one place alone which discovers this to bee their prime practice, so to fasten an opinion of antiquity upon their lawes, that they may carry the more weight and authority.

Pipin (besides his repressi-
on of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, at
the Popes request, as before
mentioned) commenced war
also against the *Saxons*, and af-
terwards against the *Aqui-*
tanians, whose Chieftaine hee
tooke and put to death: not
long after, departing his life,
they forthwith rebelled, and
King *Charles* his sonne with
much difficulty and infinite
toile, at length made an end of
that double warre. For he was
in Armes against the *Saxons*,
full thirty three yeares, during
which

which warre, hee made other
also: *Bavaria* likewise with
their Chieftaine *Tassilo*, hee
brought under his subjection,
and in two expeditions against
the *Lombards*, marching into
Campania, subdued all *Italy*,
and settled it with lawes; and
reduced into subjection those
Cities of *Gallia*, lying upon
the Ocean, which *Cainus Caesar*
cals *Armorica*, but now goe
under the name of little *Brit-*
taine, which refused any lon-
ger to pay yearely tribute to
the Kings of *France*. In *Hi-*
spaine also whither hee made
an expedition with an Army
against the *Saracens*, victory
attended him: but in his re-
turne upon the *Pyrene* Moun-
taines, by a stratagem received
a sore overthrow from the
" *Vascones*, a people of *Aqui-*
tane; notwithstanding at last,
after eight yeares warre, hee
overthrew the *Hunnes*, then

" Of Gas-
coigne.

* For the
Normans
originally
inhabited
Normay.

x Against
the Hauds
of Major-
que, and
Minor que.

in possession of *Pannonia*, and likewise by his Lieutenants composed *Bohemia*. And his last warre was against the *Danes* or * *Normans*, then with a great Navie forraging the maritime coasts of *Germany*, and *France*. By the achievement of those so famous exploits, hee gained his surname the Great. For whereas before him, the *French* Kings only held that part of *Germanie*, lying betwixt *Saxonie*, and the River *Danow*, and betwixt the *Rhyn*, and the River *Sala*, to this hee aded *Suevia*, and *Bavaria*; all *Saxonie*, afterwards both the *Pannonia's*; *Dacia*, *Istria*, *Ireland*, and the midland Countrey of *Dalmatia*: whereas also the *French* Kings had onely that part of *Gallia*, lying betwixt the *Ryne* and the River *Loire*, betwixt the Ocean and the x *Balearique* Sea: hee added all *Aquitania*,
all

all the top of the *Pyrene* mountaines, to the River *Iber*, and (which should have beene named first) all *Italy* from the *Alpes* to the furthest part of *Calabria*. And this done, he sets forward to *Rome* the fourth time, where hee was proclaimed Emperour *Augustus*, by *Leo* the third, and all the people, after he had raigned thirty three yeares.

Thus the *Romane* Empire in the West, rent almost into piece-meales, especially from that time when the Emperours made choice of *Constantinople* for their Court and seats, (as appeares out of that which we have before mentioned) was by the Emperour *Charles* re-dintegrated, and as it were a new body, re-assumed beauty and feature, after so many and so great Provinces were reduced into one mans Principality.

N 5: Nice-

Nuipherns the other Emperour in the East, was much displeased hereat; but *Charles* by his humanity and kindnesse, appealed him, and interchanging presents, both of them lived in amity: and the certaine bounds of each Empire was set out.

Besides other assemblies, hee had a Councell at *Rhemes*, wherein amongst many others, one Decree was, that Bishops should diligently peruse the holy Scriptures, and Preach the Word of God. There was a Councell also held at *Metz* the yeare before his death; and others, some yeeres before, at *Tours*, *Chaalons* and *Arles*, about reformation of the Church, as they deliver it: that lived in those times. Then constituting his sonne *Lewis*, heire of his kingdome, and of the Empire, died at *Aix*, a towne in *Gallia Belgica*, aged, seventy

seventy yeares, in the yeare after Christs birth, eight hundred and foureteene, after hee had beene Emperour almost foureteene yeares, the first of any *Germane* advanced to that dignity: In his time, there were onely one and twenty Metropolitane Cities, as they call them, throughout *Italy*, *Germanie*, and *France*: as *Rome*, *Ravenna*, *Millaine*, *Friuly*, *Grado*, *Cullen*, *Metz*, *Salisbury*, *Triers*, *Roane*, *Sens*, *Besancon*, *Lyons*, *Rhemes*, *Orleans*, *Vienna*, *Monstier*, *Iverdun*, *Burdeaux*, *Tours*, and *Burges* in *Berry*.

Pipin his Father committed the *Exarchat*, taken from the *Lombards*, into the Bishop of *Romes* hands, as above said, which indeed is so delivered to memory, and it is reported that hee direct'y gave it to them, but that very many call into question.

Eginardus. one very familiar
with

y Charles.

with y him, and his sworne Scribe, writes, that hee more dearly esteemed of that Church, which they call Saint *Peters* in *Rome*, than any other, and that a great masse of gold, silver, and jewels, was transported thither, and very many gifts sent from him to the Popes: for herein hee used extraordinary diligence, that by his meanes and procurement, the Citie of *Rome* might enjoy her ancient authority, and Saint *Peters* Church might not onely remaine safe and secured under his patronage, but also flourish in wealth above other Churches: Thus much onely he writes, but of the donation of so many and such potent Cities, within the bounds of the Empire, not a word: nay, it is written, that after his fourth comming into *Italy*, when hee was created Emperour, hee ordered not onely the pub-

publike affaires, but also both Ecclesiasticall and Private concerning the Pope, the City of *Rome*, and all *Italy*. For when hee was not yet Emperour, but onely King of *France*, having vanquished *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*, as above sayd: hee came to *Rome*, and had a Councell, in which (as their booke relates) *Adrian* the first, together with the whole Councell, granted him the right and power of electing the Pope, as also disposing of the same Apostolicke, as they rearme it, and confirming Bishops.

Eginardus attributes to this *Charles*, many virtues worthy of a Prince, as Temperance, Modesty, Frugality, Love to Religion, Learning, Eloquence, and knowledge, not onely of the Latine, but also of the Greeke tongue: withall, his exceeding care and diligence in

† Commonly called *Alcolinus*, an English man, to Bede and other.

in educating and nurturing up his children to the same course. He also, as it is written, founded the Academie of *Paris*, as well of his owne accord, as also by the instigation of *Albinus* his Tutor for learning of the Arts, as *Eginardus* reports. He also gave *German* names to the twelve monthes, and to the windes, which they now use, whereas before that time, as the same writer relates, the *French* used partly *Latine*, partly barbarous names.

And thus farre in prefacewise touching the *Germanes*, and the Emperour *Charles*: henceforward ile briefly runne over, and shew after what manner this part of the *Romane* Empire in the West, hard and sharpe restored and collected by *Charles*, againe decayed, which being divided, fell into many mens domini-

ons, who held the same, as their proper right, not acknowledging the fountaine from whence they flowed: Inso much, as that Majesticall and so much renowned sublimity of the *Romane* Empire, is nothing else at this day, then a certaine slender shadow of a great body, after it was shrunk from such an huge masse, to *Germany* one particle of *Europe*. Last of all, ile briefly explain how *Daniel* foretold this interchangeable course of Monarchies, and fall of the *Roman* Empire.

Now *Lewis*, *Charles* his Son, another *Germane* Emperour, renewed amity with *Leo Armenius*, Emperour of *Greece*: and Pope *Leo* dying in the third yeare of his raigne, his successour *Stephen* the III comming into *France* consecrated him at *Rhims*. To this Pope, *Pyschalus* succed:

who

Lewis 1. 814
an. 26. m
14. d. 24.

Emperour

who, (by reason the Emperour interposed not his authoritie) diligently and earnestly executing the fact, alleged, that the Papacie was obtruded upon him, altogether against his will. The Papall Booke, have it, that this *Lewis* the Emperour, confirmed to this *Paschalis* and to the rest after him, both the possession of goods, and also permitted a free election, that whomsoever all the *Romans* should judge fit for that dignitie, hee should be accounted Pope. But I see not what credence can bee given to such kinde of writings as these: for they so jarre amongst themselves, and are so patcht together without all method, that it cannot bee understood what should follow.

Lewis had three Sonnes, *Lotharius* whom hee elected Colleague in the Empire and his kingdome: *Charles* (who suc-

succeeded his deceased Brother ^b*Pipin*) he set over *Aquitania*: and *Lewis* over *Bavaria*, upon a rebellion raised, hee being taken by his Sonnes, and deposed from his Kingdome, was confined to a Monasticall life at *Compeigne*, a Towne of the *Soissons*. The *French* Annall writers report, that the Ecclesiasticall Prelates (whose haughtinesse and riot hee desired to restraine) convocating some assemblies at *Aix*, stirred up those broyles against him, and provokt his Sonnes to put in practise this so impious a fact. But being set at libertie the sixth moneth following, to the great contentment of the people, hee recovered his Kingdome and all more.

Because the place serves, let us by the way take a view of the many Nationall Synods held in *France*; for next after that before mentioned at *Aix*, there

^b In *France*.

The Emperour *Lewis* deposed by his owne sons. an. 833

Restored the sixth month following.

there was another *Troy* in *Champaigne*: after that at *Rhemes, Tours, Digion, Paris, Lyons, Vienna, Avignon, Vieron, Orleans*, and many more in the same places, for when the affaires of the Commonwealth so required, the Kings themselves convoked as well the States Ecclesiasticall as others, for reforming of publike enormities. In like manner *Lewis* the twelfth, at bitter enmity with *Julius* the second, assembled a Councell of his owne people at *Tours*, and *Lyons*, in the yeare of Grace, 1510. and 1511.

Now to the purpose, *Lewis* dying, was buryed at *Mentz* and *Lotharius* (then up in Armes against his Brothers) succeeded: which warre at length quenched, and a new division made, *Germanie* fell to *Lewis*, and part of *France*, from the River *Maye* to the *Rhine*: to

Lotharius
840. an. 15.
n. 3. d. 10.

to *Charles, France*, from the *Brittish Ocean*, and *Pyrene* Mountaines to *Maze*: *Lotharius* (besides that hee was Emperour) held *Italy*, and the province of *Narbon*.

To him his sonne *Lewis* the II. succeeded, who repressed the *Sarazens* breaking into *Italy*. In his raigne amongst others, *Adrian* the II. was Pope, created (as their bookes have it) contrary to the Emperours assent, by the *Romane* Nobility, Citizens, and Clergy, as they call them. For although the Emperours Deputies were in the City, yet were they not called to the Election: who taking it in ill and discontented part, received their answer, that it was not done in any contempt against the Emperour: but in caution for future times, lest that custome of expecting the Emperours Deputies at the Popes Creation,

Lewis II.
8559 an. 19.
m. 10.

Creation, should grow up as necessary. They report that with this answer, they were not onely well pleased, but also in reverence humbly saluted the Pope. Now here we may see a certaine wonderfull varietie and inconstancie in their writings: for if *Lewis* the I. granted them a free election, as they boast, and as it is mentioned a little above, why did *Lewis* the II his grand-childe take this for an injury offered him? But howsoever the case stands, the title of that decree which is in *Gratians Sentences*, is evidently false, for it is attributed to *Gregory* the IV. whereas hee departed his life, twenty and two yeares before *Adrian* the II. was made Pope. Did he write a History when hee was dead of those things which happened afterwards?

Nicholas the I. was the next before

before *Adrian*, A very long Epistle of his to *Michael* Emperour of *Greece*, concerning his power over all Churches, is extant. For *Ignatius* was removed from his Bishopricke at *Constantinople*, and *Photius* placed, without the Bishop of *Rome* consent: as also the Images were throwne downe. Hee therefore with all the vehemencie hee could exclaimes against this. Many of his decrees also are extant full of Papall Majesty.

Charles King of *France*, as above sayd (notwithstanding his other elder brother *Lewis* the King of *Germanies* resistance) marches in all hast into *Italie*, and is consecrated by *John* the eight Pope of *Rome*. In his second expedition into *Italy*, at the Pope request, for repression of the *Sarazens* who had againe invaded *Campania*: hee dyed at *Mantua*. His Son

Lewis

Charles the
Bald. 875.
an. 2. m. 2.
e Poysoned
by *Zedcchi*
as a Jew.

*Lewis the
Stammerer.*
877. an. 2.
m. 6. d. 5.
*Charles the
Grosse, 879.*
an. 8. m. 7.

The Nor-
mans first
coming
into Nor-
mandy in
France.

Arnulphus
887. an. 22.
m. 1. d. 19.

Lewis surnamed the *Stammerer*, was his successor, but he reigned only two years. After him the government of the Empire came to *Charles the Grosse*, Son of *Lewis King of Germany*, who (his two brothers being dead) held all *Germany, Italy, and France*, and chased out the *Sarazens*, who infested *Italy*: for a while also making war against the *Normans*, a people of Lower *Germanie*, then annoying *Belgia*: at length granted them that part of *France*, which to this day retains their name. Next after him *Arnulphus* his Brother's Sonne was Emperor, a worthy Prince. Hee marching into *Italy* to set Pope *Formosus* at liberty from his adversaries: takes *Rome* and took revenge upon the Authours of that sedition.

In the time of his reign, the *Hunnes* being chased out of *Scythia*

Scythia, breaks into *Pannonia*, and marching into *Germanie*, (*Lewis the III. Arnolphus* his Son being then Emperor) got a notable victory not far from the River *Lech*, and then overran *Bavaria, Suevia, d Fran-*cia, and *Saxony* with bloodshed robberies and fire.

Arnolphus Emperor, a Council of two and twenty *Germane* Bishops, was held at *Triburia* sometimes a towne upon the banke of the River *Maine*, where amongst many other, one decree was, That no man should sell a burying place for the dead, and that no Lay-man, as they call them, should bee buried within the Church.

About this time a mighty uproare burst forth throughout *Italy*: for *Berengarius* and certaine other Nobles of *Italy*, loaden with multiplicie of favours from *Charles the Bald*, conspired against *France*, at what

b In Ger-
many be-
twixt Sue-
via and
Haffia.

what time *Charles the Grosse* reigned: but their attempts there proving frustrate, they bend their mindes for *Italy*, which (by long and mutuall conflict, as it is common) they harraze with mercilesse outrages. At length the victory falling to *Berengarius*, hee got the Kingdome of *Italy*, where after hee had taken *Lewis* the Emperour hee put out his eyes, as Histories relate. About this time also, (that no parcell of calamity might be wanting) the *Sarazens*, *Africans*, and *Hungars*, most outrageously over-runne *Italy*.

Thus whilst the State of most beautifull Religion, under the *Berengarians*, *Hugo*, *Rudolphus*, *Lotharius*, *Albertus*, and certaine others, was so dolefull and miserable, and *Lewis* the Emperour dying in the time of those broyles; the *Germanes* but more especially the *Sax-*
ons,

ons and *Francons*, proclaime *Otho* Prince of the *Saxons*, and *Thuringes* Emperour; but hee, stricken in yeares, perswades them to take *Conradus* Duke of *Franconia*, who being created Emperour, ordered all affaires according to *Othoes* direction: and soone after *Othoes* death, when he himselfe was very dangerously sicke, calling together his prime Nobility, requested them to acknowledge *Othoes* son *Henry* then absent, for Emperour. This was that *Henry* vulgarly called *Henry the Falconer*. Thus, wee see after what manner the Imperiall splendor and dignity, fell from the *French* and *Charles the Great* his lineage, to the house of *Saxony*.

These two Emperours, *Conradus* and *Henry*, were not consecrated, as they call it, by the Bishop of *Rome*, and for that
O cause

Conrade I.
911. an. 7.
m. 6.

Henry the Falconer,
919. an. 17.
Because of his great delight in hawking.

cause are left out by many : moreover it is written , that this *Henry* neglected the Popes offered ceremony of consecration , and that hee should say, that hee was content with the acceptance and suffrages of good men.

Within a while after this, *Arnolphus* the Evill Duke of *Bavaria* , intended to bring about the sway of government into his owne hands : whereupon forces being mustred up on both parts , when both the Armies stood in battle ray at *Ratisbon* , the Emperour calls him out to private parley , putting him in mind how hee was created Emperour by the most part of the people of *Germany* , and dehorting him from jeopardding the lives of so many thousand men , most whereof were innocent and ignorant of the cause of that warre : changed his intention, and

and so broke off the battle.

In like manner *Burchardus D. of Suevia* , rebelled, but (shaken with the Emperours puissance) came to composition.

The *Hungars* againe spoile *Saxony* : but after their Christaine was taken , make a nine yeares truce. The Emperour after this , trayning up his subjects in feats of Arms , vanquished the *Dalmenincians* , takes the Citie of *Prague* , together with *Wenceslaus* Duke of *Bohemia* , making that countrey tributary to him. In maine battle hee overthrew the *Hungars* then againe (after the truce ended) breaking into *Saxony* : and distributed the tribute which the *Saxons* paid them, amongst the poore.

Hee intended to have gone to *Rome* , but hindred by sicknesse , constitutes his elder son *Otho* heire of the Empire. Hee commenced wars many yeares

Of
Worms.

together against the *Bohemians*, then in rebellion: as also vanquishd and put to flight the *Hungars*, who then also striking over the *Rhine* in the *Vangions* Countrey, had made an inroad into *Franconia*, with intent to march on from thence and pillage in *Saxony*. Hee brought *Burgundy* under his subjection, and afterward marching with a great Army into *Italy*, and vanquishing the *Berengarians*, there married his second wife *Adithaida*. *Liutholdus* his sonne hereat displeased, practises treachery against him, having Coadjutors every where in readinesse to serve his plots, and amongst the rest *Gonradus* Duke of *Suevia* his sisters husband. But his Father besieging him at *Ratisbon*, hee (first brought into distresse) humbly craves and obtaines pardon.

After this the *Hungars*, having

ving forraged *France*, brake into *Germany* in greater multitudes then at any time before, and encampe themselves neere *Auspurge*, on that place, which takes name from the River *Lych*. The Emperour marching thither with the *Saxons*, *Franks*, *Suevians*, *Bavarians*, and *Bohemians*; after a doubtfull and long battel put almost all the enemies forces to the sword, and caused some of their Chieftaines to bee hanged. Then returning into *Saxony* after hee had settled the affaires there, makes a new expedition into *Italy*: but before his journey constituted his sonne *Otho* Colleague in the Empire. At length arriving at *Rome*, hee assembles a Councel, where hee sate President, and deposed Pope *John* the XII. for his offences, in whose place hee appointed *Leo*, of that name the VII. A decree of his

is extant, inserted in the Papall Law, where he sayes, that hee conferres to *Otho* the Emperour and to his successors for ever, the authority of choosing Popes, disposing of the See Apostolike, and confirming of Bishops: as also pronounces a most severe punishment against those, who (not expecting the Emperours approbation) consecrate Bishops. See here another Decree, contrary to some other before. After this there is the forme of an oath added, by which (as they report) the Emperour *Otho* bound himselfe to Pope *John*, but it is not added who this Pope *John* was, nor of what number in name, either this *John* or *Otho* were. And surely it is wonderfull that matters of such importance and moment, should bee so negligently put into writing.

Now if *Otho* the I. tooke this oath, then this objection
may

may hold against him. That whereas in this forme before-mentioned, among other things hee sweares not to procure any danger to the Popes life, nor to abrogate his honour and dignity: but how can this appeare, when as he, as wee said before, removed *John* out of his place, and ordained another? Let him that can reconcile this.

Otho, by reason of the new broyles, marches againe into *Italy*, where having settled the affaires, and returning home dyed about the beginning of *May*, and was buried at *Maidenburgh*, in the year of Grace 94. In regard of his noble exploits, and surpassing prowess, Hee's stiled the Great.

Henry D. of Bavaria, rebelled against *Otho* the II. but the sword reduc'd him to his duty, *Lotharius* was then King of *France*, whose brother *Charles* was by the Emperour created

* Benefici-
aries.

Duke of *Lorraine*, under condition that hee should bee a * Leige-man of the Empire. *Henry* the Emperour (as the *Annals* report) got this Province from *Charles* the Simple King of *France*, and entailed it to his successors in order. But *Lotharius* displeased hereat, on a sudden levying an Army, speedily meets him at *Aix*, and had almost discomfited the Emperour before hee was aware. The Emperour to revenge this affront, musters up forces, & marching on as far as *Paris*, at length (not without great blood-shed on both sides) concludes a peace. Returning home, and from thence making an expedition to *Rome*, hee commenced warre against the *Greekes*, who held *Calabria* and *Apulia*: where, after his Army was defeated, hee was intercepted by *Pirats*, as he fled by sea, but not being knowne

knowne who he was, they dismist him upon a summe of money paid in hand: and so returning to *Rome*, besieges *Benevento*, with the remainder of his forces, takes and sets fire on it. And not long after, wounded with a dart in a battle against the *Greekes* and *Saracens*, departed this life, and was buried at *Rome*.

To him his sonne *Otho* succeeded by consent of the Nobility, and was consecrated at *Aix*. Hee created one *Bruno* a *Germane* Pope, afterwards called *Gregory* the fift. But *Crescentius* a *Consull* of *Rome*, set up *Iohn* Bishop of *Placencia* in opposition to him. The Emperour therefore comming to *Rome* inflicts a heave and ignominious punishment upon *Crescentius* and his Complices, and caused *Iohn* of that name the X V I I. his eyes to be put out.

Otho I I.
983. 61. 17
m. 1. d. 21.

The Emperour in regard of the perpetuall distinctions about succession in the Empire, ordained with the Popes helpe; That certaine of the prime Nobility in *Germany* should bee authorised with right and power of electing the Emperours, lest that any man hereafter should set upon that dignity as hereditary. This Decree was made about a thousand yeares after Christs birth.

Robert then raigned in *France*, a Prince that loved peace and learning. The Annals extoll him for building many Churches and amply endowing them, as also going in pilgrimage to *Rome*.

This Emperour *Otho* granted to *Boleslaus* Duke of *Polonia*, regall dignity and immunity, as their Annals hath it. This therefore is the beginning of the Kingdome. *Otho*, after this, returning out of *Italy* died

The Electoral Princes of *Germany*, constituted about the yeare of Christ 1000.

The beginning of the kingdome of *Polonia*. 929.

g died. The next Emperour after him, was *Henry*, of that name the II. Duke of *Bavaria*, Kinsman to *Otho* the great D. of *Saxony* and Emperour. Hee having settled a peace in *Germany*, and drawne on some of his adversaries into amity by his extraordinary Kindnesse, and subdued other some; marched into *Italy* there restoring *Apulia* to the Empire, which the *Saracens* had taken. Then after his consecration by *Benedict* the VII. sending away his Army into *Germany*; He himselfe, taking his journey through the *Sequans* Countrey, came to a interview with *Robert* the French King, where a confirmation of amity was established on both sides. This Emperour was greatly loved of the Clergie, for hee was very liberrall towards them.

After *Henries* decesse, when

g. He was poisoned by a paire of gloves given him by *Crescentius* (aforesaid) is widow. *Henry* II. on the same 1005. an. 13. m. 5. d. 19.

the

b For two
yeares.
Conradus
1024. an. 14.
m. 10. d. 12.

the Electorall Princes could
not agree, there was an inter-
raigne or vacancie a while.
At length *Conradus* Duke of
Franconia succeeded. Hee en-
forced *Stephen* King of *Hun-
gary* to conditions of peace.
And having settled the affaires
of *Germany*, makes speed into
Italy, which was almost a-
ready to rebell; And at first
he laies siege to *Millaine*; then
going to *Rome*, where conse-
crated by *John* the XVIII.
hee's proclaimed *Augustus*,
with the peoples acclamation.
Then imposing a mulct upon
those that attempted the in-
novation, hee composed *Italy*,
and returned into *Germany*.
But new troubles againe kind-
ling in *Italy*, hee marches thi-
ther and punishes the Authors
of that Conspiracy, the Arch-
bishop of *Millaine* being one
amongst the rest, neither de-
fied hee till hee had brought
it

it all under his subjection.
Having dispatcht there, hee
returnes home, and dyed at
Virecht, a Towne upon the
frontiers of *Batavia*. His Son
Henry, of that name the III.
succeeded him, by consent of
the Electorall Princes. Hee
supprest the *Bohemians* then
rebeling, and made them tri-
butary: re-inthronized *Peter*
King of *Hungary*, once or
twice deposed by his owne
subjects, and quieted the
whole Countrey, though not
without great losse of his owne
men.

At this time hapned an ex-
ceeding great uproare at *Rome*,
for three contended for the
Papacie, and what they attemp-
ted was all by sinister practises;
those were, *Benedict* the IX.
Silvester the III. and *Gregory*
the VI.

The Emperour hereupon
marching thither, having after
a siege,

i Holland.

a siege, taken the City, hee calls a Synod, and constitutes *Snitgerus* Bishop of *Bamberg* Pope who changing his name, was called *Clement* the II. from whom, soone after the Pope received consecration.

Then againe the Citizens tooke oath not any waies to meddle with the Popes Creation, without the Emperours assent. *Italy* thus set at p ace againe, soone after the Emperours returne i to *Germany*. Pope *Clement* dyed, and was buried at *Bamberg*. The Emperour upon notice here of creates *Bozzo* Bishop of *Frisigen*, Pope.

This was *Damasus* the II. who holding the p ce but 27 daues, *Leo* the IX Bishop of *Tull*, supplied the deceaseds place. A certaine parcell of an Epistle of his is extant, wherein he saies, it is not lawfull for a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, to
for

forsake his wife for Religion sake, but it is fit they should find her with such necessities as belong to naturall sustentation: notwithstanding, in case she use carnall copulation, in case not lawfull: thence *Paul* saies *He had power as well as the other Apostles, to lead about a wife*, which place he thus interprets. That the Apostles had their wives alwayes with them for this intent, that they should be maintained, together with them, by those, whom their husbands instructed in the Christian Religion and faith: and not that they should exercise the office of wedlocke, or lye together: therefore Saint *Paul* thought fit to use the word *lead about*, and not *lie with*.

In the yeare 1050, *Leo* going from *Rome*, assembled a Councell of 42. Bishops, at *Meniz*, wherein the Emperour
sate

1 Cor.9.

late President. He dying within three yeares after, *Genebardus* Bishop of *Aiston*, by the Emperors assent succeeded him, this was *Victor* the II.

The Emperour marching into *Italy*, after hee had settled the affaires there, returns into *Germany*, comes to treaty with *Henry*, the first of that name, King of *France*, dyes in *Saxony*, and was buried at *Spire*, the Pope and many other Nobles being present at his death. Hee had a Son called *Henry*, very young, but was constituted Emperour a little before: notwithstanding, his Mother and the Bishop of *Auspurge* governed the Empire. Within a while after Pope *Victor* the II. dyes, after hee had held the Papacie little above two yeares. To him, *Fredericke* of the house of *Lorraine*, called *Stephen* the IX. succeeded. Hee also within

k Seven
yeares o d:
Henry IV.
1056. An.
49. m. 10.
d. 3.

few

few moneths after, dying at *Florence*: One *Benedict*, of that name the X. by helpe of his friends, and without the Emperours assent, sets upon the Papacie. The *Romanes* liked not well of this pranke, who to acquit themselves, dispatching their Ambassadour to the Emperour, proffer the same fidelity to him which they had performed to his Father, and intreat him to constitute a lawfull Pope; *Benedict* hereupon deprived, the Emperour gave them *Gerbardus* Bishop of *Florence*, this was *Nicholas* the II.

The Princes of *Germanie* grudged much, that the Common-wealth should be governed by a woman, the Emperours mother, as above said: upon which occasion, a meane was invented to draw away her Son from her: whereupon the Archbishop of *Mentz* and *Cullen* had the prime managing

naging of all affaires, to them the Archbishop of *Bremen*, one in exceeding great favour with the young Prince, was now and then conjoynd, who alone over-ruling him, disposes of Ecclesiasticall promotions to himselve and his friends, especially *Abbeies*: and to keepe the flame of envie lower, perswades the Emperour to conferre them likewise upon other Princes. In the meane space, *Nicholas* the II. dies, in whose place the Emperour constitutes the Bishop of *Parma*: but having not at all acquainted the Senate of *Rome* herewith, and in that regard some troubles likely to issue: *Alexander* the II. Bishop of *Lucia* was elected. Betwixt those two a sharpe controversie followed, but *Alexander* having the longer sword, carried it.

The Archbishop of *Bremen*
onely

onely bearing all sway with the Emperour, incensed his fellow Bishops against him, by whom at length he was deprived: and though shortly after restored to his place, yet hee long survived it not. And the Emperour, (necessity constraining him) sith all in a manner, complained of the state of the Common-wealth: requested *Anno* Archbishop of *Cullen*, to undertake the Government. But hee, seeing insolencie and iniquitie, bore great sway, excusing his age and sicklinesse, afterwards resignes up his office to him. This young Emperour now grown to two and twenty, being by nature prone to vice, beganne to increase his lasciviousnesse, and despising his wife *Bertha*, kept many Concubines. Then raising Castles all over *Saxony*, intended to bring them into servitude, and restrained not his

his officers, who used much excess and insolencie.

Hereupon the *Saxons*, as well the Nobility as Clergie, knitting a league, betooke themselves to Armes, in vindication of their liberty: which, after much adoe, and long intercession, they lay downe againe, he first satisfying their demands, and making a narrow escape by flight in the night time. *Alexander* the II. dying, the *Romane* Nobilitie, without the Emperors assent, set up *Hildebrand*. called *Gregory*, of that name the VII.

The Emperour upon notice hereof, expostulates with them by his Ambassadors, and withall admonishes the Pope to give him satisfaction herein. Hee makes answer, that hee was drawne to it against his will, and when hee never dreamt of it, and that hee would not have beene inaugurated

gurated before Hee, and the rest of the Princes of *Germany* had approved of his election. Thus hee appeased the Emperour, and was afterward by his consent, confirmed. Then dispatching his Legates into *Germany* to certaine Bishops willed them to assemble in Council: but they refused it, alleging, that it was contrary to the custome and privilege of their Nation.

This designe miscarrying, Hee in some certaine Councils held in *Italy*, decrees, That Massing Priests shall have no wives, but shall dismiss them, or else leave their places: sending this his decree to the Bishops in *Germany*: urges earnestly, under a penalty denounced, to have it established: but the Clergy, as they call them, and whole streame of Massing-Priests, stiffely re-claine, calling him an Heretick, that

Matth. 20.

1 Cor. 7.

that propounds such doctrine; sithence Christs words are, *That all should not receive this word.* And Paul saith, *They that cannot consaine, let them marry.* But this Pope not regarding Christs word, and contemning Pauls authority, would constrain men, to reject the use of marriage, which is lawfull and ordained by God and to burne in most filthy flames of lust, and rush into manifest lewdnesse, but they would rather leave their Ministry than Matrimony.

He neverthelesse, as before, sending his agents, pressing it on, and standing stiffely upon it, the Archbishop of *Mentz* beganne to hearken to him; who at first gently admonishes those in his jurisdiction, and afterwards assembling a Councell at *Erphrad*, would flatly injoyne them, but an uproare arising, hee escaped

escaped death very narrowly.

The Emperour in the meane time, to revenge the ignomie, received the precedent yeare, when, besieged by the *Saxons*, hee wrought out his safety by flight in the night time: makes ready for warre, and violating the league, which hee had made the yeare before, musters up all the forces hee could possibly make, and in the month of *July*, setting upon the *Saxons* (who by their frequent Ambassadors had, but in vaine, solicited him for peace) discomfits them in many battels, not without great losse of his owne men, no small number of the prime Nobility being then slaine. Pursuing his victory, hee harrazes their Country farre and wide, and by his Ambassadors, exhorts them to yield: willing them to hope for all favour from his benignity: but that failed,

failed, though a certaine few obeyed. *Bucco* Bishop of *Halberstadt*; and *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, banished by the Emperour, had the chiefe managing of this war.

The Archbishop of *Mentz* againe solicited by *Gregory* the VII. assembles another Council, and makes a new proposition about the Clergies not marrying, but was entertained in like manner as before, and stood in great hazzard of his life, whereupon he thought it his best course, utterly to lay off this designe.

The *Saxons* thus put to flight, the Emperour dismisses his forces, and the auxiliary Princes: but upon condition, that they should againe present themselves in armes before him, on the two and twentieth day of *October* following. When that day came, a great many appeared, and amongst

amongst them, many Bishops, but not so many in number as before. There againe the *Saxons* send their Ambassadors for peace, encamping themselves at *Northausen*. The Emperour sends them answer, that one way to peace, was to yield themselves: so they, though seeming rather to doe any thing then this, yet certaine Princes (which were sent as Intercessors and Ambassadors from the Emperour) promising them very largely, that they should not thereby incurre any indammagement, either of liberty or goods: at length assented, and the Bishop of *Maidenburgh*, and *Halberstadt*, *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Magnus* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Fredericke* Count *Palatine*, yeelded themselves into his hands, and likewise soon after, many of the rest of the Nobility.

The Emperour first commits them to custody, not without favour: but afterwards flying from his promise, caused them to be carried into severall places, how be it, not long after, hee let Duke *Otho* not onely at liberty, but also intreated him very familiarly; but for the rest, both kept them prisoners, and gave their goods for a prey to others.

Then raising new Castles and Forts, wholly bends himselfe against the safety and liberty of the *Saxons*, and in his absence committed the whole charge of government to *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, by parentage descended from the *Saxons*. After this hee constituted a Bishop at *Bambergh*, as also at *Cullen*, and an Abbot at *Fulden*. Now a little before this, hee was accused to the Pope, and most especially for selling Ecclesiasticall promotions

ons. Whereupon the Pope, by his Legate, cites him to make his appearance at *Rome*, within a certaine time, and to give his answer in the cause; But he calls a Synod of Bishops and Abbots at *Wormbs*: there it is decreed, that the Pope, for that hee came to the papacie by sinister means, should be deprived of his place, and forthwith publishes this at *Rome*, by his Ambassadors. But the Pope not a whit moved hereat, both excommunicates him, and also more especially the Bishops of *Alentz*, *Trecht*, and *Bambergh*, having formerly excommunicated certaine of his minister friends, by whose counsel hee supposed him to have beene drawne on to this practise. Furthermore, the Princes of *Germany* deeply offended at the Emperours demeanour and disposition: especially for that, contrary to his

Henr the
IIII. ex-
communicated by
Gregory the
VI. alias
Hildebrand
Ann 1076.

promise, hee persecuted the *Saxons* with so obstinate hatred, conspire against him, and so much the rather, because he was interdicted the Church: whereupon they dismisse the surrendered prisoners (the custody whereof was committed to them by the Emperour) judging them not to bee tied to him in any bond of allegiance.

At the same time certaine Nobles in *Saxony*, stirring up, and drawing on others into their partie, surpriseth those Castles every where raised; some by force and command, other some by dedition; and dismisse the Garisons in safety, first binding them by oath, never after to beare Armes against *Saxony*.

The Emperour upon notice hereof, in subtle policie, sets at liberty the rest of the imprisoned Princes, to the end that

that they, returning into *Saxony*, might doe him faithfull service in punishing the Rebels: for hee saw there was no other meanes to bring about his wished successe, with more facility, then by kindling factions amongst them, and renting one from another, but the event was not correspondent: for they, after their returne home, well acquainted with his qualities, with joynt minds and might resolved to fight for the common liberty; and Duke *Otho* also, forsaking him, did the like: yet the Emperour was full fraught with good hope, having broken through *Bohemia*, into the countrey of *Campania*, aided with *Bohemian* forces: but when hee was certified of the *Saxons* conjunction, and their Army in readinesse, despairing of victory, retires.

Then at length the Princes of *Germany*, appointing the day, met together in great abundance, thither also repaires the Popes Legate, who unfolding the causes of the Emperours Excommunication, exhorted them to create another, which otherwise they were about to doe of their owne accord: for, making a rehearfall of his life, even from his tender yeares, they pronounced him to be the blemish, dishonour, and reproach of the Empire; and decreed, that (in regard he had afflicted the Commonwealth with most grievous calamities) hee should bee deprived of his government. Hee brought into these straights, beganne to deprecate and entreat by his Ambassadors, when after much ado this condition was proposed. That hee should stand to judgement, and subject himselfe

selfe to the Popes cognizance, whom they would send for to *Auspurge* against the first day of February. That hee should procure his absolution within a yeare after the date of the Excommunication, wherein if hee sayled, the whole cause should fall, dismisse his forces: In the meane time live at *Spire*, as a private man, with a small traine: not meddle in any publicke affaires, nor assume the *fisces*, or Imperiall Ornaments, till the controversie were lawfully decided. Hee accepts the conditions, Hee whilst hee lived at *Spire*, be-thought himselfe of going downe into *Italy*, to worke his mature peace with the Pope Taking his journey together with his Wife and little sonne, through *Burgundy* and *Savoy*, in most sharpe winter, not without extreame difficultie and danger of life: at length

P 4

arrives

• Bundles of rods used in ancient time to be carried before the Roman Consuls.

arrives in *Italie*, where he was kindly entertained, by the Nobles and Bishops of that Countrey, they thinking that hee came thither, incens'd with anger against the Pope. The Pope in the interim, at the request of the *Germane* Princes, began his journey, comming on some part, till hee understood of the Emperours arrivall. Whereupon hee staies to acquaint himselfe with the state of the cause. The Emperour forthwith sending a sumptuous Embassie, wherein were some gallant Ladies, amongst which, one was accounted some-what too obsequious to the Pope: makes suite to the Pope for his absolution: at first he seem'd very loath, and said hee could doe nothing therein, except the accusers were present: but after much adoe, overcomm'd at length with intreaties, hee refused not.

Howbeit the Emperour before hee came into the Popes presence, staid full three dayes in the lower roomes, court-yard, and without the gates, where the Pope then was: being clad in meane and simple apparell, without any regall Ornaments bare foot, and fasting from morne to night. The fourth day, having admittance, the Pope propounds to him these conditions: that hee should stand to his judgement, answer the Princes their accusation, and if convicted leave his Empire, and never afterwards attempt any revenge: in the meane time live as a private man, and not meddle in any publike affaires, release his subjects from their loyaltie and oath: remove from him his Counsellors and Familiars; in case hee shall doe any thing to the contrary, that benefit now

granted him to become voyd, and the Princes to have free liberty, presently thereupon to chose them another. When the Emperour had approoved of these conditions, the Pope sayes Masse, and to purge himselfe from all pretended crime, takes the unleavened bread, which they call the *Lords Body*, invoking fearfull execrations upon his owne head and estate, if all these troubles were not wrought by his adversaries; and then he exhorts the Emperour (if hee thought the crimes objected against him by the Princes, were false, or any injurie offered him) to doe the like, and take the other part of the consecrated bread: but hee excused himselfe, shewing that hee could not conveniently doe it, and the Pope urged him no further, but entertained him with a Banquet, and so courteously

teously dismiss him. The Nobles of *Italy* understanding of those proceedings, were vehemently vext, that hee should submit himselfe so basely and ignobly to him, who by most lewd practices had set upon the Papacie, who had polluted all places with blood-shed and adultery. In him (being the Patron of Justice, the Altar and Bulwarke of Lawes) they had grounded all their hopes, and had not onely contemned the excommunication, but also for his sake affronted the Pope in bitter enmity: and now, for him, by this, directly the most dishonourable of examples, to brand the Empire to all posterity, with this so deepe and indelible infamie, and come in favour againe with him, the publicke enemy, both to Church and Common-wealth. Thus, and much more after this manner they chafed, and were

were minded to elect the Emperours little Son, carry him to *Rome*, and depose the Pope.

The Emperour herewith acquainted, saw no meanes likelier to pacifie them then by fleeing from the league, and joyning with them; which fact quite confounded the Popes plot, inso much, that he was inforced to breake off his intended journey into *Germany*. And which was next to be done by his Legates, signifies to the Princes of *Germanie*, how matters stood, and withall exhorts them to have a care of the Common-wealth. This was in the yeare, 1077.

They therefore create *Rudolphus*, Duke of *Suevia*, Emperour, whom the Archbishop of *Mainz* consecrates. But *Henry* returning into *Germanie*, musters up forces: *Rudolphus* doth the like, who chiefly

relied

relied upon and from the *Saxons*; but in the third conflict receiving a deadly wound, departed this life.

Presently after this victory, the Emperour calls a Diet at *Brescia*: there a decree passed by the Bishops then present, as well *Italians* as *Germans*, that *Gregory* was not lawfull Bishop of *Rome*, whereupon *Victor* the II. Archbishop of *Ravenna*, was appointed in his place: upon this decree the Emperour hastens to *Rome*, besieges *Gregory*, who at length escapes by flight: and then confirms *Victor* the II. by whom hee is consecrated.

Gregory the next Pope after him, dying, *Urbane* the II. at *Gergoie*, a towne of the *Arvernes*, vulgarly called *Claremont* where there was a meeting of many Princes, perswades *Philip*, of that name, the first, then King of *France*, to the *Sarazen* warre:

His right hand was stricke off in battell, and being brought to him, lying upon his death bed, hee cryed out, saying. *This is the hand where-with I confirmed my promised loyalty to the Emperour, &c.*

warre : of which, afterwards, *Godfrey Duke of Bulloigne*, went Leader, who had much happy successe, and recovered *Ierusalem*. *Paschal* the 11. *Urbanes* successor, was troublesome also to the Emperour, who for that cause intending to goe downe into *Italy*, first assigns his Sonne for his successor. But he, prickt forward by others, and forgetting that duty ingrafted in us by nature, drove his Father into extreame distresse; having the Pope and very many Princes of *Germany*, his Complices, both in counsell, and in the fact. And hereupon hee was created Emperour, of that name the V. his father afterwards dying miserably at *Liege*.

Some few yeares after, hee marches into *Italie* with a great Armie, to make an end of the controversie, betwixt the

Henry the
V. 1. 66.
an. 8. in 3.
4. 15.

the Common-wealth of the Empire and the Papacie, and hewing out his way with his sword, at length arrives at *Rome*.

Now from *Constantines* time, the Emperours had the collation of Ecclesiasticall honours and dignities: but the Popes growne more wealthy: at length greatly repined hereat, as a thing unnmeet; and from this fountaine issued almost all the jures betwixt them. Now this Emperour standing upon his owne right and power, a great tumult arose at *Rome*, in so much as the Emperour raised up in the night, was constrained to ayde his owne men, who fell by the sword, all the City over. But these factious persons once suppressed, he takes *Paschal* the 11. and dismiss him not till hee had given him satisfaction by entering into a league; but after the Emperour

was

Henry the
V. excom-
municated
by *Paschal*
the II. 1115

was returned into *Germanie*: the Pope flies off from the league, whereto he had sworne in most sacred words, and excommunicates the Emperour, which stirred up many of the *Germane* Princes to rebellion, and amongst the rest, more especially the Archbishop of *Mentz*. The Emperour marching downe into *Italy*, sends his Ambassadors to the Pope, about a peace. But whilst the matter was in hand, the Pope dies: To him, *Gelasius* the II. succeeds. The Emperour, for that hee was not called to the election, marches to *Rome*, and sets up another. *Gelasius* thus deposed, excommunicates both him, as also the Pope by him constituted: and the Emperour in regard the Popes Legates solicited the *Germanes* to revolt, was constrained to retire home. But *Gelasius* dying in the interim, the *Romans* chose

chose *Calixtus* the II. Hee thrust him out of his place, whom the Emperour in hatred to *Gelasius*, had created, and after much intermission, compounds with the Emperour.

To Henry the V. *Lotharius* of the house of *Saxony*, of the name the II. succeeded. Him *Conradus* Duke of *Suevia* opposed, storming that the sway of government, was false againe into the *Saxons* hands: who marching into *Italy*, to settle himselfe in that Kingdome, (whilst *Lotharius* in the interim held *Germany* fast) destitute of aide, returned home, and made his peace with the Emperour.

Innocens the II. was then Pope of *Rome*. Him *Anacletus* resisted: to whom, because he was descended from noble parentage, *Innocent* was forced to yield, but imploring the Emperors ayde, was restored.

The

Lotharius
II. 1115.
an. 13. d. 18.

The Emperour returnes into *Germany*, where having settled the affaires, hee marches downe againe into *Italy* with a mighty Army, subdues some Cities then in rebellion, and amongst the rest *Ancona* and *Spoleti*, chased *Roger* King of *Sicily* out of *Apulia* and *Campania*, and (as some speakes of him) scarce any Emperour since *Charles the Great*, atchieved more worthy exploits throughout *Italy*. It is written that then also, the civill Law which as wee mentioned, was collected by *Iustinian* the Emperours command, having beene borne downe by stormes of warre, was brought to light againe.

Conradus D. of *Suevia*, succeeded him: at what time *Henry* surnamed the *Proud*, was Duke of *Bavaria*, and by marriage with the Emperour *Lotharius* his daughter, Duke of *Saxony* also:

Conradus
IV. 1139.
an. 13. m.
10. d. 15.

also: who affecting the Empire, and plotting much mischief against the Emperour, was proscribed, and his lands given to others. But Duke *Henry* having recovered *Saxony*; as hee was marching into *Bavaria*, dyed, leaving behind him his Sonne: in favour of whom, the *Saxons* rose up in rebellion against the Emperour, and not so onely, but *Welfo* also, brother to the deceased Duke *Henry*, by force of Armes challenged *Bavaria*, excluding *Ludolphus*, upon whom the Emperour had conferred that Province. A little above wee mentioned how the Emperour expelled *Roger* King of *Sicily*: but whilest *Germanie* was thus turmoyled, King *Roger* laying hold on the opportunity, invades *Sicily*, and chases out the Emperours Deputie: and then spurres on *Welfo* with large promises to proceed

ceed and hold the Emperour in play : The King of *Hungarie* too, tooke the same course, who also stood in feare of the Emperour.

At length the Emperour marching out against the *Sarazens*, lost his army, and returned home : from whence intending to goe downe into *Italy*, having all in readinesse, dyed at *Bamberg*, *Fredericke Enobob* or *Red-beard*, Duke of *Suevia*, of that name the first, succeeded him, a man of heroicke spirit. He in the beginning of his raigne, made a peace among the Princes of *Germany*, and ended the controversie about *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, afterwards with a maine Army, marches downe into *Italy*, sets a mulct upon the *Veronesses*, who had contemned him : and for example sake hangs some of the chiefe upon the gallows. He commanded

m Commonly called *Barbarossa*.
Fredericke Barbarossa
1152. an.
38.m 3.d 7.

ded a Court of Gaurd to be kept about him neare *Placentia*, by the Liege-Princes of the Empire : besieges *Millaine*, razes *Asta*, and layes *Deitona* leuell with the ground. Going to *Rome* is consecrated by *Adrian* the IIII. suppresses the rebellious Citizens, subverts *Spoleti*, and made a great slaughter : subdues the *Lombardes*, and having broken the shares laid for him by the *Veronesses*, returns into *Germany*, inflicts an ignominious mulct upon the Prince *Palatine*, who in his absence had raised some commotions : and after that, he made the Duke of *Bohemia* King.

In the meane space the *Milanois*, practised many insolent outrages against their neighbours, and againe reared up *Deitona*, demolished by the Emperour : whereupon hee, returning with a strong Army, sacks

The beginning of the kingdom of *Bohemia* about 1209.

sacks *Millaine*, by the aid of the *Cremonesses*, *Pavians* and *Novarians*. The Citie thus taken, the multitude at the Princes of *Germany* their intercession (to whom they had petitioned) was spared. All *Lombardy* was reduced into his subjection: from hence (having ferled the Citie with Lawe) hee removes to other people there about. After his returne they rebell, contemne the Lawes by him established, and demolisht the Forts by him raised: whereupon againe marching thither, hee harrazes the whole Countrey, and raizes all places within their Dominions.

In the meane space, mortall conspiracies were in hatching against him all *Italy* over. In which Pope *Adrian* before-mentioned, was one; who, as soone as hee had absolutely resolved to excommunicate him a dyed.

a Drinking of water wherein a lly was drowned.

The

The Emperour marching into *Italy* the third time utterly everts *Millaine*, puts the Author of the Rebellion to death, and compels the rest of the multitude to go into exile, then besieging the Citie of *Rome*, lost a great part of his Army by contagious sicknesse. For that cause raising his siege, and placing garisons throughout *Hetruria*: setting over at *Spoleti*, *Ancona*, and *Ravenna*, such as hee pleased should governe the Common-wealth, he returnes into *Germany*.

Pope *Adrian* dying, two contend for the papacie, *Vistor* and *Alexander* the III. the Emperour being absent, who indeede inclined more to *Vistor*: but *Alexander* first excommunicates his Competitour, and afterwards (the dissention increasing) the b Emperour also.

The *Millanois* perceiving this

b Afterwards w^h ē the Emperour came to him to *Venice* for his absolution, the Pope rode upon his necke, and caused the place in the Psalmist to be sung, Thou shalt tread upon the Aspe & Basilisk, &c. The Emperour exclaiming that he did not this honour to him but to *S. Peter*: the Pope replied, to me and to *Peter* too.

this occasion breake into rebellion, and in many places in *Italy* expell the Emperours deputies, hanging some of them upon the gallows. The Emperour hereupon returning into *Italie* fought a hazardous battle with them. The Pope was Copartner in the warre, who fled to *Venice*. At length when peace was concluded by truce, hee makes an expedition into *Asia*, against the Enemies of the Christian Religion, where going into a River to wash himselfe, was by force of the streame over-whelmed and drowned.

Henry VI.
1190. an. 8.
m. 2. d. 22.

His sonne *Henry*, of that name the VI. was his successor: He (after *William* the sonne of *Roger* King of *Sicilies* death) having beene twise in *Italy*, conquered *Apulia*, and *Calabria*, and taking *Naples*, subdues *Sicily*, placing strong garri-
sons there, in regard of the
incon-

inconstant disposition of that Nation. Then hee constitutes certaine Nobles over *Ravenna*, and *Ancona*, and throughout *Apulia* and *Heiruria*: soone after, having assigned his Son *Fredericke*, as then an Infant, for his Successour in the Empire: hee went into *Sicily* by consent of the Princes of *Germany*, and there ended his life. *Fredericke* his Son being as aforesayd, in respect of his age, but a Childe, all men in a manner deemed it fitter to take his unckle *Philip*: but *Innocent* the III, Pope of *Rome*, most vehemently withstood that. Howbeit the Princes disagreeing in their cloyce, when some would create *Philip*, others *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, a great uproare thereupon ensued, especially about the coast of the *Rhine*: but *Philip*, partly by force of Armes, partly by his exceeding huma-
nity,

n Falling into a burning fever by a poysoned potion given him (as it was supposed) by his wife.

nitie, drew on his adversaries into subjection, and forthwith made his peace with the Pope, whom by experience hee had found a bitter enemy.

Otho IV.
1208. an. 4.

Not long after he was murdered in his chamber, & *Otho* Duke of *Saxony* before mentioned was his successor: who incurred the Popes displeasure, (being formerly his most entire friend) & was at length excommunicated by him: whereupon a Diet assembled, the Electorall Princes solicited by the Pope to create another, call home out of *Sicily*, *Fredericke* the King thereof, *Henric* the VI. his sonne, to whom, (as a little above it is mentioned) they had given alleagiance, being then an Infant.

Him the Emperour *Otho* meetes with an Armie at the *Rhine* to stop his passage, but was discomfited, and returning into *Saxony*, died, as it was supposed,

posed, of grieve. And thus was *Fredericke* made Emperour, of that name the II, Grandchilde to *Frederick Enobarb*, or *Red-beard*, by his sonne.

Innocent III. before spoken of, had a Councell at *Rome*, called the *Lateran*, there amongst others, these Decrees passed.

That the *Chrysme* and *Eucharist*, which they call the *Host*, should bee kept under Locke and Key.

That a private confession of sinnes should bee made once every yeare.

That an election made by the civill Magistrate, in spiritual promotions, should be of no force.

That those of Ecclesiasticall Order should not, without cause, promise fealtie to those that are called Lay-men.

That the Lawes made by Princes should not prejudice Churches.

Q²

That

Fredericke
the II.
1012. an. 11.

That Ecclesiasticall persons should be exempted from all contribution.

That tribute should not be paid before Tenths.

That the Reliques of Saints should not be shewn forth of a Casket.

About these Decrees there followed a great dissention, betwixt the *Greekes* and *Latines*; for the *Greekes* would not touch those Altars whereon the *Latines* had offered up the *Host*, till they had washed and expiated them: as also of a new baptized, those whom the *Latines* had baptized. Hereupon it was decreed that they should returne to their Mother Church of *Rome*, whereby there might be one Fold, and one Shepherd: in case they obeyed not, to be (after excommunication) degraded from their Order.

The Emperor goes to *Rome*,
and

and is consecrated by *Honorius* the third. Hee subdued those Rebels, which were spread all over *Italy*, and proscribes some of them. Many whereof fled to *Rome*, and implored the Popes ayde. This gave occasion of great discord, for the Emperour tooke it most haينously that his adversaries should have their harbour and habitation there. The rancor raging hotter, hee by consent of the Princes, assigns his Son *Henry* his successor in the Empire; and summons the Princes to a Diet at *Cremona*: but being hindered entrance there, by the Pope, and the *Lombards* factions, returns into *Apulia*: and within a while after the Pope dyes, to whom *Gregory* the IX. succeeds, who excommunicats the Emperour for not performing his expedition against the *Turkes*, whereto hee had bound

Frederick the IX. communicated by *Gregory* the IX. three times.

bound himselfe by vow.

The Emperour deprecating this offence, and purging himselfe; when nothing could prevaile, hee marches to *Rome*, deposes the Pope, and inflicts a heavie mulct upon his Complices: then calling another Diet at *Ravenna*, is hindered by the fugitive Pope, who had stirred up enemies against him in every place. At length the Emperour, after his wife was dead, that hee might performe his promise, and provide for the Common-wealth, sets forward on his expedition into *Asia*: But the Pope whilst hee was absent, makes warre, and seizes upon *Apulia*. The Emperour having good successe, recovered many places, and amongst the rest *Hierusalem*: being certified of the state of *Italy*, concluding a ten yeares truce with the enemy, returns with his Army, and easily

sily recovers his owne Countries. The Pope fortifies himself by a new league, with these nobles of *Italy*, on whom the Emperour had set a mulct, and then againe excommunicates him for entring into truce with the enemy. The Emperour loving quietnesse, by his Ambassadors treats for peace, which with much ado hee obtained, and so he returned into *Germany*. But the Pope not able to leave his old guise, disantling *Viterbo* againe, excommunicates the Emperour, who hereat incensed beyond measure, posts into *Italy*, in raging and wrathfull manner, and punishes all the Rebels throughout *Hebraria*, *Umbria*, *Lumbarby*, and the Countrey bordering upon *Po*: whereupon the Pope ingeminates his excommunication, and conjoynes in league with the *Venetians*. The Emperour

perour coasting through *Italy*, having in a manner reduced it all into his subjection, layes siege to *Rome*, and not long after, Pope *Gregorie* dyes, having first summoned a Councell of his owne adherents, at *Ravenna*, whither notwithstanding they could not have access, all passages being blockt up by the Emperour, insomuch as certaine of them were taken.

This was the Pope that patcht together the Decretall Epistles, as they call them, which are a great part of the Pontificall Law, loaden with multiplicitie of Commentaries: wherein it may seeme wonderfull, that such men there should be that will take so much paines as to adhere to those, not onely inconvenient, triviall, foolish, but also ridiculous workes, as fast as if they were a kind of Oracle: and spend all their labour and time in

in interpreting, explaining and garnishing them: as though they were hired to that end, to defend other mens folly and error, with their best vigilancie and industry, and to loose the reputation of their owne modesty, in other mens impudencie. That Decree, which goes under *Gratians* name, in divers places, amongst other passages, hath these.

The Rule of the Church of *Rome*, which is the blessed *Apostle St. Peters* seat: must be followed.

It is not lawfull to hold a Councel without permission of the Bishop of *Rome*.

The Lawes of the Church of *Rome* are to be observed, as pronounced by *Peters* owne mouth.

What yoke the Church of *Rome* imposes, though it be not tolerable, it must be endured.

The Ministers of the Church ought to vow chastity, that is, they should not marry.

It is lawfull for him, that hath not a wife, to have a Concubine.

If the Pope be negligent and remisse in his office, hee may hurt indeed, aswell himselfe as others: notwithstanding hee cannot be judged by any man, because hee himselfe is to be judge of all men.

The Emperour ought to be ruled by, and not rule over the Pope.

All mortall men besides, may be judged by men, but the Pope, *Peters* successour, by God alone.

It is lawfull for the Pope to release subjects, from their loyalty and oath, whereby they are bound to their Prince.

In *Gregories* Decretall Epistles, and in *Boniface* his sixt booke of Decretals, the *Clemen-*

mentines, and *Extravagants* as they call them: it is set downe there amongst other things; That the Popes authority is not subject to the Decrees of Councils.

It belong; to the Pope to approve of the elected Emperour or to reject him, if hee be not fit.

There are two great lights which governe the world, the Sunne and the Moone: The Pope is instead of the Sunne, and the Emperour of the Moone. Bishops may deale more mildly with those that have offended by adultery, and other such crimes, as being of lower nature.

The Pope onely hath cognizance concerning the privileges of the Church of *Rome*.

The bones of excommunicat persons already buried, ought to be digged up and throwne away.

The

The Pope may depose the Emperour from his place and Magistracie.

The Emperour is bound to performe allegiance and fealty to the Pope, by oath.

It is just, that Ecclesiasticall persons should be exempt, and free from all cost, molestation and charge.

A man may be declared an Hereticke after his death, and his goods be confiscated.

The Sons of Hereticks ought not to be admitted to any place of government either civill or Ecclesiasticall.

It is necessary to salvation, that all men be subject to the Pope of *Rome*.

Those few places onely are drawne out of an immense heape: and what kind of stuffe they are, there's no man that is well in his wits, but may perceive.

The Law is, that men of deepest

deepest learning should define the same. Sovereigne reason is grafted in Nature, which commands those things that are to bee done, and forbids those that are contrary. And all Lawes ought to have reference to the common good. And the Law-maker ought to have the like affection towards the people and Common wealth, that the Father hath towards his owne Children: but what likelihood hereof is there in any the beforementioned places? but for them, not onely to excuse those fopperies, but also to garnish, adorne, and illustrate them, with new Commentaries, and rather to babble out any thing, then suffer their dignity to bee impeached; I pray you what grosse impudencie is this, but Ile sing no deeper.

If pride, avarice, ambition
of

of bearing rule, and ignorance of learning drew them on to make such Decrees: if they themselves vary in opinions, nor will one be tyed to anothers Lawes, because endued with equality of power: pray thee, why doest thou macerate thy selfe in straightning those crooked and contrarizing decrees: I omit that Ocean, or rather sinke, I meane that part of the papall Law, containing the sale of Benefices as they call them, and consecrated goods: for who is able to reckon up their deceits and collusions; no not they themselves, that have beene factors many yeares together in this kind of trafficke, do sufficiently understand and know all the trickes: when new ones are daily invented. But this argument requires both another time, and a booke of purpose: now therefore let us returne to our purpose.

As

As *Fredericke* the Emperour so also *Lewis* the IX. King of *France* invaded *Syria* and *Aegypt* with an army, who afterwards dyed at the siege of *Tunis* City, in the yeare of Grace, 1270.

In his raigne, *William* Bishop of *Paris* raised a question about Ecclesiasticall Benefices: which cause being publicly discusst, his opinion tooke place that it was not lawfull for any man to hold more than one; but it is sufficient to have spoken onely, and writ down such decrees as those.

To *Gregory*, *Innocent* the IV succeeded, upon whom, as it were by hereditary succession the Emperours displeasure fell. Whereupon calling a Councell at *Lyons*, he summons the Emperour, excommunicates him for not appearing, deprives him of his dignity, exhorting the Princes of *Germanie*, to choose

o Of the plague.

p In *Africa*, where formerly (as some say) *Carthage* stood.

choose another, and this his decree (which amongst others is in private) as also certaine of the Emperours Epistles, to severall Kings are extant, wherein he demonstrates at large, the Popes iniquity, and his owne innocencie.

The Emperour was minded to goe to *Lyons*, and try his fortunes, but a new Rebellion breaking forth throughout *Italy*, turnes all his forces that way: where good successe failing him, hee returning into *Puel*, began to languish, and at length died. Some say hee was poysoned, others, strangled by his Bastard sonne *Manfred*, who afterwards invaded *Italy*.

At that time lived the famous Lawyer *Azo*, after whom the whole streame of writers followed; who violating that sharpe and severe Edict of the Emperour *Justinian*,

¶ Commanding his Code onely (into which as above said the whole law was contracted) to bee observed.

nian, filled the world with an innumerable cōpany of bookes; from whence wee must now seeke those points, which those Ancients handled most copiously and learnedly.

For one man compiles anothers workes, so that there is no end or measure of writing; and all overflows in contrary opinions, insomuch as the old mans saying may properly take place here; who having asked three Lawyers their advise; *you have done bravely*, saith he, *I am a great deale further to seeke then before*. I omit the quiddities which are daily devised in abundance; for the Comedians saying, falls right here, that Craft starts one mischief in the necke of another. *Cicero* complaines, that many worthy ordinances were settled by lawes, but those, for the most part, were corrupted and depraved by Lawyers inventions.

ventions. What if hee were now living, and saw those *Piramides* of bookes, and our moderne practise, and that sacred repository of the lawes, thus filthily polluted, and miserably contaminated? Howbeit, as God indeed hath within our memory, brought all other Arts to light againe, so hath he raised up many men, who being furnished with the helpe of good learning, thinke those paines taken in this behalfe, not to be repented of, being to restore this subject most beautifull, and altogether necessary for the society of mankind; yea, this gift, even heavenly, drawne out and conveied from the mid-fountaines of Philosophy, to its former splendor and equity; which their endeavours merit, not onely publike commendation, but also remuneration.

After his death, there was a
vacancie

vacancie for almost 22. yeares; first one, then another being elected, who notwithstanding, held not the sway of government in those troublesome times. In the meane time the Kingdome of *Naples* fell from the Emperour *Fredericke* house into the hands of the *French*, and afterwards *Sicilie* also. For the Popes relied upon the *French* power, though soone after most cruell warres ensued about those Kingdomes betwixt the house of *Arragon*, and the house of *Angiers* in *France*, but that appertaines not to this place.

When the Commonwealth had floated in this state, as aforesaid, for so many yeares together, *Rudolphus Habspurgh* is created Emperour. He in the beginning of his raigne, appeased those commotions spread throughout *Germanie*. And after some Diets ended,
marches

A vacancie in the Empire for the space of 22. yeares after *Fredericke* the II. his death.

Rudolphus Habspurgh,
1273.
An. 1. m. 9.
d. 16.

marches out against *Ottacar* King of *Bohemia*, then in Rebellion, whom hee enforced to conditions of peace, which hee notwithstanding (by his wives instigation) not long after breakes, and marching the second time into *Austria*, is slaine in battle, *Ladislaus* Cuntus King of *Hungary*, aided the Emperour *Rudolphus*.

At length a peace being concluded with the *Bohemians* by marriage, the Emperour gave *Austria*, which the King of *Bohemia* had held many yeares together, to *Albertus* his Sonne, and being hindered by divers busines in *Germany*, went not downe into *Italie*, neither was hee inclined much that way howsoever: for it is reported of him, that hee would sometimes merrily tell a tale of the Foxe that would not visit the Lyon, lying counterfeitley sicke in a certaine

r *Init* a the Emperours daughter was married to *Wencislaus* King of *Bohemia*, *Ottacars* sonne.

certaine Denne, because hee was affrighted with the footsteps of other beasts, of which none had returned: notwithstanding hee deputed a Governour in *Italie*, in manner of Vice-Emperour: and as it is written, confirmed the often mentioned Countrey of *Flaminia*, and the *Exarchie*, to the Church of *Rome*; when hee saw very small commodity returne to him from those parts: For the Emperours wearied with perpetuall dissention and variance with the Popes, became more remisse: neither would the Popes ever bee at quiet, till they had removed them forth of the Coasts of *Italie*: and therefore in a manner sheltering themselves under the wings of the *French* Kings, and fostering their factions by the Bishops of *Germanie*, at length effected their owne wished desires.

But

But here by the way let us call to mind the interchangeable course of states, when as they (who were secure, had their being, and held their place and dignity by favour of the Emperours) were enriched by their goods and liberalities, both arrogated dominions over them, and also defrauded them of their patrimony. For they keepe to themselves, not only a good part of *Italy*, but have also strictly obliged the King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, to their party: which two Kings, both pay them yearly tribute, and also are forbidden to undertake the imperiall dignity without their permission, and when they receive possession from them, amongst other clauses, that is one part of their oath.

That memorable Massacre of the *French*, throughout *Sicilie*, hapned in *Rudolphus* the

the Emperours time. For they being in possession of that Country, where after souldiers fashion, playing many insolent and outrageous pranks, were by secret conspiracie, after a signe given, all put to the sword, when the Bell rung to evening prayers. This Massacre is commonly called the *Sicilian Vespers*: which was committed upon *Easter* day, in the yeare 1281. *Rudolphus* upon a summe of money paid, infranchised and set charge-free many Cities in *Italy*, belonging to the Empire, as the *Bononiars*, *Florentines*, *Genowais*, *Lucans*, and others.

After this, assembling the Princes at *Franckesford*, he desired, but in vaine, to have his sonne *Albert* assigned his successor. *Rudolphus* dying, *Adolphus*, of the house of *Nassau* succeeded, who not long after, beganne to picke quarrels

The *Sicilian Vespers*,
1281.

Adolphus of
Nassau,
1292.
A.D. 9. m. 5.
d. 7.

rels with *Albertus* Arch-duke of *Austria*: and moreover offended the Princes of *Germanie* by his deameanour, as the Archbishop of *Metz*, by whose helpe he was made Emperour, is deposed; and *Albertus* Arch-duke of *Austria*, *Rudolphus* his sonne, is elected: who, uniting his Forces, having the Princes aid, makes forward toward *Adolphus*, when giving him battle in the Bishopricke of *Spire*, *Adolphus* being grievously wounded by *Albertus*, was soone after slaine by the rest of the Souldiers.

After this victory, *Albertus* to confirme his owne title, lest any might report that his former election was unjust, desired to bee solemnely created Emperour; which done, Pope *Boniface* the VIII. reclaimed; denying to ratifie what the rest of the Princes had done: but

Albertus
1298 an. 9.
m 9. d. 5.

but within a while after, when *Philip* the Faire, King of *France*, and hee fell into bitter dissention: hee approved of *Albertus*, and spoke much in praise of his progenitours. At length, *Albertus* was slaine by his owne kinsmen, as hee was marching into *Bohemia*, having all in readinesse, to intrude his sonne *Fredericke* into that kingdome. This Pope *Boniface* added a sixth Booke, to *Gregory* the IX, his decretall Epistles, which are contained in five Bookes. Amongst the rest, he made a decree, that it might be lawfull for the Pope to dispossesse himselfe of the Papacie; for it is written, that he himselfe by sinister meanes, perswaded *Celestine* the V. thereunto, whom hee succeeded.

After *Albertus*, *Henry* of that name the VII. of the house of *Luxemburgh*, is created

Henry the
VII. 1308.
an 4. m. 9.

S

ted

and Emperour. He, having by marriage made his Son King of *Holland*, goes downe into *Italy*, the estate whereof was at that time most miserable. For ever since *Fredericke* the first Emperour, about 57 yeares, the Emperours neglected *Italy*, which caused the sundry dilapidations thereof from them, by the greater Nobles, especially by the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*, which two factions have many remaines in those parts.

He therefore left of all countie Governours over the *duchy*, and Free Burroughs throughout *Lombardie*, and gave to the inhabitants to his objection: then resting awhile at *Milane*, endeavouring but in vaine, to reconcile the before mentioned factions: where when *Turianus* Governour of the City, had conspired to slaine him maliciously: after discovery of the con-

con-

conspiracie, and suppression of his adversaries, hee commits the government of the Citie to a Vicount. All the Cities in that Countrey yielded into his power and protection, onely *Brescia* rebelled, the walles whereof (having after a long siege taken it) hee demolisht. Then marching through *Genoa*, and so striking over to *Pisa*, arrived at *Rome*: and was crowned by some of the Cardinals, because Pope *Clement* the V. having left the City, was removed into *France*, and kept his Court at *Avignon*.

When the Cardinals required the oath of him, which they said was to be given to the Pope, hee refused it, and would not have any such kind of oath, to be thereby bound to the Pope: upon notice hereof, the Pope, to enlarge his owne power, expounded that generall forme of the oath at

S 2

large,

The
Knights of
the Tem-
ple supprest
about 1308.

Hee was
poysoned
by a Monk
with a cup
of Wine in
the Com-
munion.

large, and annexed it to the rest of his decrees now extant. For he himselfe also preferred many lawes, which retaine their name from him, and are called the *Clementines*.

Now also those Knights called the *Templers*, being very puissant, were by the same violence put to death, and made away in divers places. *Philip the Faire*, King of *France*, by the Popes permission, seized vpon a great part of their Revenues. Soone after, the name and memorie of them was condemned: and by the *French* nationall Synod, at *Vienna*, their lands were given to those, called the Knights of the *Rhodes*. At this time also the Vniuersitie of *Orleans* was founded by King *Philip*, and Pope *Clements* authoritie. After the Emperour, *Henries* de cease and buriall at *Pisa*, being poisoned as it was strongly suspe-

suspected: there followed most bitter contentions about the election; for *Fredericke* Arch-duke of *Austria*, the Emperour *Alberts Sonne*, and *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, were competitors for the Empire. The Archbishop of *Mentz* crowned *Lewis* at *Aix*: and the Archbishop of *Cullen*, *Fredericke* at *Bena*: and Pope *John* the XXIII. proclaimed them both Emperours, but of the two, was more inclined to *Fredericke*, which Proclamation increased the flame of discord, Forces being mustered vpon both sides, a sharpe battell was fought at *Eslinc*, a Towne in *Suevia*, but in a manner with equall fortune: and soone after, another in *Bavaria* with stronger forces, in which the Arch-duke *Fredericke* was taken prisoner, loosing a good part of his Army, afterwards hee was set at liberty, and re-

Lewis 1314
an. 32. m.
11. d. 24.
Fredericke
of *Austria*
opposeth
him, and is
elected Em-
peror also.

Fredericke
the other
Emperour
taken prisoner.
1313.

turning home, dyed within a few yeares after.

Lewis the Emperour having thus compassed the Empire, marches downe into *Italy*, in despite of the Pope, constitutes Governours over all the Cities and Free-burroughes, and is crowned at *Millaine* by the Archbishop there, from whence (having sent his Ambassadors to the Pope at *Avignon*, againe and againe, about his soleame inauguration, and there failing) he goes to *Rome*, after he had settled the affaires of *Millaine*. At *Rome* he was entertained with exceeding great joy, and crowned by one or two of the Cardinals: but the Pope indignating his excommunication, he, by the advice of his Nobles, creates another Pope, and after this fashion continued these most deadly flames of hatred betwixt them, not without most

feare.

scandalous criminations cast forth on both sides.

The *French* Ambassadors report that *Charles* the Duke, King *Philips* Some, was the first that granted the *Indulgences* of Ecclesiasticke goods in *France*, and shared the prey betwixt themselves, but the Popes chief cause in promoting this, was to furnish himselfe with money against the Emperour.

After the Emperour was returned into *Germany*, the Pope dyes, and his successor *Benedict* the XII. both excommunicated and deprived him of his dignity. Whereupon the Emperour convening the Princes at *Frankford* in a soleame speech, complaines of the Popes injuries, explains the reasons of his allegiance, produces and declares the ancient Lawes of the Empire: with all shewing, that the

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Bi-

Bishop of *Rome* had nothing to doe with the Common-wealth of the Empire: For he, who is elected by the Princes consent, is truly Emperour, without any assent, consent or consecration from the Pope, all that being but a ceremonie, which by little and little crept up, and now is growne too high, to the great dishonour and indammagement of the Empire.

After this, Pope *Benedict* dying, *Clement* the VI. succeeded, one farre more violent than any before him: who in vehement manner propounded certaine ignominious conditions, upon refusall whereof, hee grew a great deale more furious, sharply admonishing the Princes to choose another Emperour, within a certaine time by him limited, which if they would not doe, hee would take care that

that the Church should not want a Patrone and Advocate any longer. Whilst the Common-wealth was thus tossed, the Emperour *Lewis* departed this life, and *Charles* King *John* his Son, *Henry* the VII. his Nephew was elected King of *Bohemia*.

A little before this, began the occasion of that cruell war betwixt the *French* and *English*. When *Charles* the Faire, King of *France*, dying without issue male, which was in the yeare, 1327. *Edward* King of *England*, of that name the III. being Sonne to *Isabel*, King *Charles* his Sister, challenged the Kingdome as due to him; but the Estates of *France*, which are called the *Peeres*, set the Crowne upon *Philip* of *Valois*, cozen german to the deceased King *Charles*, excluding not onely King *Edward* the Sisters Son, but also

the Stout, or the Bold; was in pitch field, neere *Poitiers* taken prisoner by the *English*, who were then in possession of a good part of *Aquitaine*, and the Citie of *Burdeaux*. Many of the prime Nobilitie were slaine in that battell. The Annuall-Writers record, that the *English* were not above 7000. when the *French* made against them with many forces, about 60000 strong. This was in the yeere, 1356. the XII. of the Kalends of *October*. The King was carried prisoner into *England*, and died the seventh yeere after.

Wenceslaus
1376. an. 2.
m. 5. d. 28.

Wenceslaus being (as Historie speakes of him) both by nature and course of life, very vicious, quite neglected the Common-wealth. Hee for a summe of money, created *John Galeas*, of the house of the Vicounts, (a man both covetous and cruell) Duke
of

of *Millaine* and *Lombardy*.

In his raigne, *Jagello* Duke of *Lithuania* or *Lutex*, was after King *Lewis* his death, created King of *Polonia*, by consent of the Nobles: This King was great Grand-father to *Sigismund*, the moderne King there, and was the first that received Baptisme, changing his name to *Vladislans*.

Sigismund King of *Hungarie* was overthrowne in battell at *Nicopolis* by *Bajazet* Emperour of the *Turkes*, the third of the kalends of *October*. *Charles* the VI King of *France*, sent a goodly troope of horse for ayd into *Hungary*, vnder conduct of *Iohn*, sonne of *Philip* the bold Duke of *Burgundy*, which *Iohn* was taken in that battell, and carried prisoner to the *Turke*, where hee stood at the next doore to death, but yet escaped, which as (the *French* Writers relate) happened.

ned thus : There was a certaine Physiognomer (one of that packe that professe to know the dispositions and natures of men, by their body, eyes, countenance and face) familiar with *Bajazet*; who viewing the prisoner, willed and perswaded the Emperour to dismisle him in safety. For hee should be the man, that after his returne home, should kindle a most violent combustion, which should set a good part, either of *Europe*, or of the Christian world on fire. Vpon this perswasion, the Turke dismisles him, and the rest of the Nobility, that were prisoners after they had paid 20000. crownes for their ranfome.

After his returne into *France*, hee began to quarrell with *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, the Kings brother. For he by reason of the Kings sicknesse, which was in a manner desperate,

rate, desired to governe the Common-wealth, being nearest of kindred to the King, but the Duke of *Burgundie*, for that hee was Couzen-german to the King, and elder than the other, challenged the government) his Father *Philip* being dead) rather to belong to him. This fore every day more and more festering, at length the Duke of *Orleans* was murdered in *Paris* in the night time as hee was going home from supper. The murderers were sent privilie by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was so faire from denying the fact, that hee maintained it. This was in the yeare 1407. the ninth of the kalends of *December*.

The XII. yeare following, the Duke of *Burgundy* coming to a place appointed, about a pacification in this cause, was entrapped by treachery, and murdered by certaine

taine of the Duke of *Orleans* his friends that had sworne his death: *Charles* the Dolphin, the Kings Son, who was judge in that controversie being present at the fact.

This is the head-spring of the warre betwixt those two houses, which hath so often broke forth ever since that time till within our memory.

Winceslaus, by reason of his negligence growne into contempt: the Princes deprive him of the government, and elect *Robert* Duke of *Bavaria*, Count *Palatine*. Hee presently applied himselfe about reformation of *Winceslaus* his misgovernment: and would not ratifie the grant made by him to *John Galeas*, but contrived a new, how to reduce *Lombardy* into the Imperiall dominions: for which, and other such like causes, marching downe into *Italy*, the said *Galeas* hindered

Robert
1400 ad. 9.
m. 8. d. 22.

dered and repelled him. The State of *Italy*, was in those times very troublesome, chiefly by the Emperour *Charles* and *Winceslaus* their default, being too indulgent over that Nation: for over and besides *Galeas* lately made duke of *Milaine*: The *Venetians*, *Florentines*, and *Genowaies*, made war upon their neighbours; and all right was swayed by the sword and violence. Furthermore by reason of the Popes continuall absence, nothing but factions, and those dangerous ones, swarmed at *Rome*.

Then also *Galeas* Duke of *Milaine* made warre upon the *Florentines*, who to worke their owne revenge, solicited the Emperour by large proffers to march downe againe into *Italy*: but when the Emperour was come to *Padua*, Hee (at request of the *Venetians*, who likewise hated *Galeas*, and with-

withall perceiving that their provision was not answerable to their great promises) retires into *Germanie*, casting off all care of *Italy*, whose estate afterwards grew more weak by its owne civill broyles.

Sigismund
1411. an.
26. m. 8.

To the Emperour *Robert*, *Sigismund* the Emperour, *Hercules* his brother, King of *Hungary* succeed; at this time there were three Popes, *John* the XXIII. *Gregory* the XII. and *Benedict* the XII. in so much as by their factions, almost all the Provinces of *Europe* were at oddes. For there was not one publicke Councell, at any time since *Innocent* the III. as their Bookes testifie, being 200. yeares, and the state of the Clergie was most corrupt, a kind of bottomlesse sincke of vices and malady, having made an inundation, which in a manner scorned to be stopped, for *Boniface* the VIII.

VIII. was Pope in the interim, who tooke upon him both the Papall and Imperiall authority. Then the next after him, *Clement* the V. of *Burdeaux*, at *Philip* the Fair, the French King's request, (forsaking *Rome*) removed his Court into *France*: and after his death the Cardinals falling into sharpe dissensions amongst themselves, made a vacancie for some yeares; but at length *John* the XXII. of *Aquitaine*, was created Pope at *Lyons*. The fifth Pope after him, which was *Gregory* the XI. (when the Popes had kept their Court in *France* then for 71 yeares together.) returns to *Rome*; but after his death *Urbane* the VI. a *Neapolitan*, and *Clement* the VI. a *Savoyse*, contended for the Papacie. The first whereof upheld himselfe by the *Italian* party, and lived at *Rome*, the other

other by the *French*, and lived at *Avignon*. After those two were dead, the other there before mentioned, were by severall factions chosen in their places, the Papall Monster having then three heads.

At what time many worthy men, both *Italians* and *French*, deplored the State of the Church, inveighing bitterly enough against the corruptions and vices of those times, as far as they could see in those dayes of darknesse. Amongst the rest, *Petrarch* was one, who when the Popes and Cardinals lay at *Avignon*, called that Citie the Whore of *Babylon*.

Whereupon to determine that Controversie, a Councell was assembled at *Constance* in *Germany*, by order whereof those three were deposed, and *Martin* the V. elected. At this Councell *John Hus* and *Hierome* of *Prague* were burnt for

for heresie though they came thither under safe conduct from the Emperor *Sigismund*: the Emperour is much commended, for that Hee, to benefit the Common-wealth, went almost to all the Kings in Christendome, to exhort them to have a care of the common good.

After the affaires were settled in *Germany*, hee goes downe into *Italy*, at what time the *Venetians* and *Florentines* were up in Armes both by sea and land, against *Philip Maria*, Iohn Galeas his Son, Duke of *Millaine*, and so forward to *Rome*, being there consecrated by *Eugenius* the IV. and returned by *Basil*, where then there was another Councell held.

Albertus Arch-duke of *Austria*, King of *Hungary*, and *Bohemia*, was his successour: whom the civill warres at home, and forraigne abroad held

Albertus II.
1437. an. 1.
m. 9. d. 27.

held backe from *Italy*.

About this time those wits were rouzed up againe which beganne to polish the liberall sciences, language, and good letters, the *Italians* indeed gave the onset, who were furthered by helpe of the *Grecians*, and then after followed the *Germanes*, *French*, and other Nations: and further, when the invention of " Printing came to light, so immense was the profit thereof, that it is incredible what a happy and joyfull progresse ensued. For now, this course of studie having beene constantly continued ever since that time; It is advanced so high, that this our age may enter into comparison with the most learned Ages in time past, and in this regard is blessed above all the rest, in that it hath pleased God to illuminate this knowledge of the best Artes and Languages with the true know-

" Printing was invented in Germany, in the year 1440. So *Polydore Virgil*, and others ascribe.

knowledge of Him: whereas those Ancients, furnished only with the helpe of Learning, though men most eloquent, yet they vvere plunged in depth of darkenesse, and searcht in vaine after that quintessence of goodnesse, whereof they writ so much.

To *Albertus*, *Fredericke* the III. Archduke of *Austria* succeeded, hee passed quietly to *Rome*, and received consecration from Pope *Nicholas* the V. So returning home without drawing a sword in *Italic*. In the fourth yeare of his raigne, *Vladislaus*, *Vladislans* his sonne, King of *Polonia* and *Hungary*, having by Pope *Eugenius* the II. his instigation, broke the Truce, vvas overthrowne in battell, and slaine at *Varna*, or *Dianysiopolis*, the XI. of November, by *Amurath* the II. Emperour of the *Turkes*. The IX. yeare after this, *Alabonot*,
Ann-

Fredericke
III. 1440.
an. 53. m. 7.
d. 19.

*Constanti-
nople taken
by Amu-
rath the II.
1453. The
Turkish ar-
mie at the
siege therof
consisted of
400000.
men.*

* From
1453. when
it was ta-
ken, till
1556. when
Sleidan writ
this booke.
Maximilian
1493. an. 25.
m. 4. d. 25.
The *Mooros*
chased out
of *Granado*
in *Spaine*,
1487.
Charles the
V. 1519.
an. 38. m. 6.
d. 27.

* Arch-
duke of *Au-
stria*.

Amuraths Son tooke the Ci-
ty of *Constantinople* by force
of Armes, which his successors
have now held this * 103.
yeares, keeping their Imperiall
Court there. *Casimer Vladislau*
his brother succeeded him in
the Kingdome of *Polonia*: and
Ladislau, the Emperor *Albert*
the II. his posthume Son, in
Hungary.

To *Fredericke* the Emperor
his Son *Maximilian* succeeded.
A little before the death of
this Emperour *Fredericke*, *Fer-
dinando* King of *Spaine*, chasing
out the *Mooros*, annexed *Beti-
ca*, commonly called the King-
dome of *Granado*, to his owne
Crowne.

Maximilian (as hee did ma-
ny more) made warre also up-
on the *Venetians*. Him the most
puissant Emperor, *Charles* (be-
ing his Grandchild by his Son
* *Philip*) succeeded, who now
swayes the Scepter.

Thus

Thus out of that which wee
have mentioned, it clearly ap-
peares, after what manner the
Romane Empire, then which,
none ever was or will be more
potent, is now in a manner
crusht in pieces. For through-
out *Asia* we have not so much
as a foot, or a nayles breadth, as
the Proverbe is. The *Turkes*,
Scythians, and other enemies
of our Religion, hold all there.
We have lost all *Africa*, but
what hath beene recovered of
late yeares by *Charles* the V.
when hee won *Tunis* from
Enobarbo the Turkish Liev-
tenant, atchiving a glorious
victory, and made the King
there tributary to him: as also
the fifteenth yeare following,
besieged and tooke the Towne
of *Africke*.

Portugal, *Spaine*, *France*,
Britaine, *Denmarke*, *Sarmatia*,
Pannonia, *Illyricum*, all *Greece*,
with the adjacent Countries

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are

are torne away : as also the Islands of *Sicilia*, *Sardinia*, *Corfica*, *Majorique* and *Minorique*, and *Savoy* , which Provinces have their peculiar Lords, who hold full power in all matters, and are not at a penny charge about any affaires of the Empire.

Now let us looke upon *Ita-lie* the old, ancient, and first patrimony of the *Romane* Empire : but wherein doth it participate with us ? The Kings of *Spaine* , by ancient succession hold *Calabria*, *Apulia*, *Campania*, and *Naples*. The Popes keepe in their hands the City of *Rome* , formerly the Emperours Palace and Court Imperiall, together with *Marea de Ancona* , *Roman-diola*, and part of *Tuscane*, who are so farre from acknowledging subjection to the Emperour, that they hold the Emperours and their Deputies to

to bee bound to them.

Those Cities there of any strength, either have their proper Lord, or else are swayed by factions , as having nothing at all to doe with us. Now for the *Venetians*, what a company hold they, not onely of goodly Cities, and free-burroughs , but also Provinces : they themselves in the interim, being an absolute free-state, and quite separated from the *Romane* Empire. As for *Insubria*, commonly called *Lombardy*, that indeed belongs somewhat nearer to us : but it totters too, neither receive wee any certaine profit from thence. For after that our Emperours had, as abovesaid, first constituted Viscounts there, as they call them, and afterwards Dukes, how miserably was it rent to pieces, and ever since that time how little did it benefit us ? For our

Emperours neglecting it in time of the warres there, the house of the *Sfortia's* dispossessing the *Vicounts*, seized upon it, whom afterwards *Lewis* the XII. and *Francis* the I. Kings of *France* excluded; the latter whereof held it for sixe yeares, till the Emperour *Charles* the Y, recovered it.

Thus you see, no revenues come from any part of *Italy*, for they neither repaire to our Diets, nor contribute any thing at all to any publicke use or necessitie, but what they doe voluntarily, or in favour to the Emperour: onely *Germany* remaines, which alwaies repugned the *Romane* Empire, scarce ever free from rebellion, as before appeares, till at length it was gathered together by the Emperour *Charles* the Great, and reduced into one body: after which time, when the power of electing the Emperours

perours was committed to the seven Electors, as we have formerly shewed, it became the Emperours Court and Mansion place. And heere to wee must consider, with what difficulty this little diminutive body of the Empire congealed in *Germany*, could incorporate it selfe: for when were we ever free from jarres and civill broyles? So now whatsoever goes under the name of the Empire, is included within the bounds of *Germany*, for all forraigne places, and those without the compasse thereof are fallen away. Howbeit we see there are many, even within those small compast limits, that flie backe, and as much as they can, withdraw themselves and their countries forth of the jurisdiction of the Empire. I passe over in silence those neighbouring Kings, and other Princes, that day by day

catch and snatch away as much as they can from this feeble and supple little body which scarce cleaves to the bones: striving to bring that into their owne dominions, which belonged to the Commonwealth.

But to come to an end in some time, let us lend our attention to *Daniels* prophesie, concerning all that is spoken: we have treated of the Image that *Nabuchodonoxor* saw in his dreame, whereto wee will returne againe; but in the interim, take a view of some other places. In his VII chap. he describes the foure beasts, which in a dreame he saw coming out of the Sea: A Lyon, a Beare, a Leopard, and the fourth and last, he sayes, was terrible and dreadfull to behold. The Lyon signifies the Kingdome of *Assyria*, the two wings which hee had, are as it were the two mem-

members of that Empire, *Babylon* and *Assyria*. By the Beare is understood, the Kingdome of *Persia*, by which, *Babylon* was conquered: the three ribs which hee sayes were in his mouth betwixt his teeth, are the three chiefe Kings of that Monarchy, *Cyrus*, *Darius*, and *Artaxerxes*, who were more famous than the rest, and ate much flesh, as he speakes, that is, brought many nations into their subjection.

The Leopard is *Alexander* the Great, or the Greeke Empire; his foure wings and heads are the foure Kingdomes which rise out of that Monarchy after *Alexanders* death. The fourth and last Beast is the *Romane* Empire, the tenne hornes are his members, or provinces, such as were *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Asia*, *Greece*, *Africke*, *Spaine*, *Gallia*, *Italy*, *Germanie*, *Britaine*: for all those they

they held.

Now a certaine little horne grew up, and shot forth amongst the tenne hornes; which plucked away three hornes from those ten. This notifies the kingdome of *Mahomet* or the Turke, which from a small beginning, budding forth of the *Romane* Monarchy, seized upon three of the chiefest parts thereof, *Egypt, Asia, and Greece*. Further this little horne hath eyes, and was reproachfull against God; For *Mahomet* vented a new kind of doctrine, which was well liked of by his followers, as carrying some shew of wisdom in it. Those are the eyes, but indeede hee blasphemeth God. For hee abolishes the Bookes of the Prophets and Apostles, and acknowledges no benefit by Christ, but reproachfully railes against all doctrine concerning Christ.

Fur-

Further, that little horne, such he, shall make waite with the Saints, and sore afflict them, till the Ancient of dayes shall come to judgement, who hath neither beginning nor end: whereby it clearely appears, that within the time of this Empire, the tearme of this world shall have an end, and shall never be againe: but after the dissolution of all earthly principalities, then shall follow that perpetuall kingdome, whereof Christ shall be Prince and Head.

In his eight Chapter the Prophet *Daniel* describes the Ramme and the Goat, which the Angell afterwards plainly interprets, saying, the Ram with two hornes betokens the Kings of the *Medes and Persians*: and the Goat the Greeke Empire, and the great horne in his forehead, the first King of that Empire: and that foure

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hornes.

horns succeeded after that horne was broken; it signifies saith he, that foure kingdomes shall rise out of that Empire, but not to be compared to that first King for strength and puissance.

Here we may see how properly and infallibly the prophet *Daniel* portraies *Alexander* the Great, two hundred yeares and more before his raigne. For it shall so fall out, saith hee, that the Goat shall not touch the earth; that is, he should runne over his warres with exceeding celerity, and no man should be able to deliver the Ram out of his hand: for *Alexander* raigned onely twelve yeares, in which little inch of time he almost subdued all *Asia*, as we have above shewed. And though the *Medes* and *Persians* were of incredible strength, yet in three set battels *Darius* was overthrowne, and
lost

lost his life and his Empire both at once.

Many write, that when *Alexander* came to *Ierusalem*, the High-priest read that place of *Daniel* to him, which exceedingly rejoyced him.

Againe, that another horne should rise from amongst those foure hornes, at first but small, but afterwards very powerfull, which should grievously oppresse the Sanctuary: hereby saith he, hee foretells those most bitter persecutions which the *Jewes* should suffer under *Alexander* the Great his successors, the Kings of *Egypt* and *Syria*, betwixt whom the Country of *Iudea* lyes; for the *Jewes* have felt that horne which rose out of the foure hornes, in *Antiochus Epiphanes* King of *Syria*, that most cruell destroyer.

Hither also we must apply the eleventh chapter, where-
in

in he speakes againe of *Alexander* the Great, and so copiously and properly, that it may rather seeme a History than a Prophetic.

But now againe let us returne to *Nabuchodonozor's* Image, whereof, upon occasion wee spoke in our first Booke; as for the interpretation thereof, concerning the three first Monarchies, I will not repeate it, because it is both perspicuous, as also made good by the times themselves, onely we will speake something of the fourth, because it both properly appertaines unto us who live in it, and is more exactly described by *Daniel*: *It shall be of Iron, saith hee, which shall breake in pieces, and bring all the rest of the Monarchies in subjection to it*: there needs not many words in explanation hereof; for the matter it selfe speakes, and it manifestly appeares

peares out of the History of those Monarchs which we have reckoned up.

But the Images feet, and the toes of the feet, are part of iron; part of potters clay. As the foot of a mans body is divided into toes, so the *Romane* Empire, after it hath for a while continued strong, being supported by iron legges, and incircled the whole world in its circumference, shall fall into toes, and that massie body shall be dissolved. This also is plainly effected, and needs no explication; for at this day, what is more divided than the body of that most spacious Empire? And though the case thus stand, yet because the sole of the foot is of iron, the foundation shall remaine, and shall never be extinguished, but the reliques, title, and dignitie thereof, shall endure till Christ at his comming shall set a period

a period to all humane things, but it is cleare as noone day, and beyond all doubt, that it is now at the lowest ebbe.

That goodly tree is fallen, but the roote stickes fast, and remaines yet, not having any sappe, and therefore unable to grow up, and increase againe: but quite dead and withered, yet no force of man shall bee able utterly to extirpate this roote, and foote-sole of iron nature, but it shall sticke fast grounded in the earth, till the whole world shall be destroyed. Hereof also wee have had experience, for many have often attempted the subversion of this small and slender parcell of the Empire, as the Pope of *Rome*, and lastly the Turkes, who, though they have done great matters, and it may be, promise greater to themselves, yet they shall not make up such a massie body, as may hold com-
parison

parison with the puilance of the *Romanes*: neither shall they subvert this seed-plot of the Empire which remaines, though it be both dry and withered: nor can any fift Monarchie be raised.

Though *Germany* onely hath the title and possession of the Empire, yet if it would joyne hearts and hands, it might easily expell all forraigne forces, as may be proved by many Arguments.

The Turkes of late yeares have run in very farre upon us, and after the winning of a *Bosphoros*, or *Bogazin* in *Thrace*, ragged up and downe farre and wide in *Europe*, whose territories are now directly bordering upon *Germany*, which seemes exposed to the greatest danger, as also *Italy*, by reason of the nearnesse. But if wee looke a little nearer into *Daniel*, it is to be hoped,

The streight whereupon *Constantinople* stands, in that part dividing *Europe* and *Asia*, being not above 7 miles broad.

hoped, that their power and greatnesse is now at its full height. For *Daniel* gives them onely three hornes, as wee have before recited, which they now have, being first of all made Lords of all *Asia*, then of *Greece* and *Egypt*. Under the name of *Greece*, may be comprehended all those Countries almost as farre as *Sclavonia* or *Wendenland*. And though at this present they are in possession of a good part of *Hungarie*, and be it granted, that so it may fall out, as they may infest *Germany*, or other adjacent Countries: yet because their dominions must be confined to certaine bounds, and must not extend to comparison with the *Romane* potencie, as we have formerly shewed: it is credible that those provinces shall not fall into their subjection, as those three are at this day, *Greece*, *Egypt* and

and *Asia*.

They shall make warre with the Saints, and rage with extremitie of crueltie, against the Professors of the name of Christ, and this their furie shall indure till the end of the world, as Daniel clearly testifies. And this is the maine cause of his Prophecie, that wee being hereby admonished and ascertained of the calamities and miseries of the last daies, should not be dejected in mind, but looke for a freedome by the comming of Christ our Saviour, who will presently, as hee himselfe speakes, take off these afflictions, and transport his servants into a firme and peaceable station, and wipe all teares from their eyes.

Certaine places in *Daniel* doe properly appertaine to the *Jewes*, wherein their deliverance from captivity is foretold, and likewise the certaine time

Dan. 9.

time (which is there set downe and expresse'd) of the comming of the *Messias* promised to the Fathers. The rest of his Prophecies belong to the worlds last age of all, and to those that shall then live: when also that little horne, *Ma-homet's* posterity, shall make warre with the Saints: And when that man of Sin and wickedness shall be revealed and disclosed, who sits in the Temple of God, vaunting himselfe as though hee were God: For *Daniel* also presignified his tyrannies, as *Paul* in his Epistles expressly interprets.

2 Thes. 2.

Satan, whom Christ himselfe calls the Prince of this world, who at all times else, but especially in the last age of this fading world shall rage most of all, letting loose the raines of all his wrath and fury, and shall stir up enemies against Christ, who shall not onely tyrannize by

by force of Armes, but also by false doctrine seduce men into deccite and error, inso-much that the very elect shall scarce escape their shares, *Matth. 24.*

Surely this is the very time which *Daniel* in his twelfth chapter points at: being so full fraught with affliction and calamity as never was before, or ever shall be hereafter. For he promises us no joy, but denounces most cruell persecutions, when he sayes, that those calamities which hee speakes of, shall indure till the scattering of the power of the holy people be accomplished.

Dan. 12. 7.

Therefore Gods servants shall be persecuted all the world over, and the godly shall be afflicted in divers places till the end of the world, which testimony of the Prophet, or rather of the Angell, bereaves us of all hope of re-conci-

conciliation and aggregation. For hee speakes of a perpetuall scattering and dissipation; and after that dissensions have arisen about doctrine and Religion, then at length he mentions the end, when CHRIST himselfe shall appeare.

But to comfort, cheare up, and sustaine those that shall then live, presently after those miseries, hee places the resurrection of the dead, which that wee may find to our joy and comfort, wee ought with fervent prayers to beseech God. And Christ himselfe warrants us for the credence wee ought to give to *Daniel*, who in his Sermon rehearses a place taken out from thence, and commends it to his Auditors.

Thus therefore, these our times, being the most miserable, we ought considerately to ponderate, and diligently looke
into

Mat. 24.
Mar. 13.

into this Prophet, who preaches to us now, acting the last scene upon this worlds stage: that we may fortifie our selves both in time of these present afflictions, as also against all imminent stormes and tempests, with true and assured consolation, as with a certaine rampire and bulwarke.

The

The names of those
Kings of *Assyria* from
Ascatades to *Sardanapalus*,
which *Sleidan* mentions in
the beginning of his first
Booke, but names
them not.

Amyntas.

Belochus.

Bellopares.

Lamprides.

Sozares.

Lampares.

Pannias.

Sojarmus.

Mitricus.

Tau-

Tautannes.

Teuteus.

Timaus.

Derlius.

Eupales.

Laosthenes.

Pirithidias.

Ofrateus.

Ofragineus.

Ascrazapes.

FINIS.